B·S·A
Prices GREATLY REDUCED
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co. Hornby Rd., Fort, B'bay.

The Bombay Chronicle

B·S·A
PRICES
Greatly Reduced
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIII NO 252— BOMBAY MONDAY, OCTOBER, 26, 1925 ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

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Daily Edition:

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1 Year	Rs. 25	Rs. 30
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3 Months	Rs. 6-4	Rs. 7-8
1 Month	Rs. 2-2	Rs. 2-8

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Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

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Do you plan to go home next season via Suez or the Pacific? If so now is the time to register for your accommodation.

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, Inc.,
(Incorporated in U. S. A.)
140, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

Safeguard your Travel Funds by carrying AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHEQUES.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA
(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
31st Oct.	RAZMAK	MALWA *	10,941
7th Nov.	RANCHI		16,100
14th "	RAZMAK	MALOJA x	20,837
21st "	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
28th "	RAZMAK	MANTUA *	10,902
5th Dec.	RANPURA		16,100
12th "	CHINA	NALDERA x	15,953
19th "	DEVANHA		8,151
26th "	RAZMAK	MOREA *	10,919
1926.			
2nd Jan.	RAWALPINDI		16,100
9th "	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA x	16,227
16th "	RANCHI		16,100
23rd "	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA*	11,089
30th "	KAISAR-I-HIND.		11,430
6th Feb.	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN x	20,847
13th "	RANPURA		16,585
20th "	RAZMAK	MALWA *	10,941
27th "	RAJPUTANA		16,100
5th March	RAZMAK	MALOJA x	20,837
13th "	RAWALPINDI		16,100
20th "	RAZMAK	MANTUA*	10,902
27th "	RANCHI		16,100
31st "	CHINA†		7,952
3rd April	RAZMAK	NALDERA x	15,993
10th "	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
17th "	RAZMAK	MOREA*	10,919
24th "	RANPURA		16,585
1st May	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA x	16,227
8th "	RAJPUTANA		16,100
15th "	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA	11,089
22nd "	RAWALPINDI		16,100
29th "	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN	20,847

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
*Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
† S. S. "China", 31st March, extra Steamer at following reduced rates :—
1st Saloon to London £ 80, £ 70, & £ 60.
" " " Marseilles " 72, " 62, & " 56.
2nd Saloon to London £ 54, and £ 52.
" " " Marseilles " 50, " " 48.
The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabins.
Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the 'China' on the 31st March 1926.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
12th Nov.	MERKARA	8,285
26th "	MADURA	8,975
10th Dec. 1926	MARGHA	8,278
14th Jan.	WARFIELD*	6,060
4th Feb.	GHARINDA*	5,366
18th "	GOLCONDA*	5,316
18th March	DOMALA	8,441
8th April	MARGHA	8,278
29th "	DUMANA	8,427
20th May	WARFIELD*	6,060
10th June	Cargo Steamer	

* Cargo Vessels only, will not convey passengers

P & O SAILING TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

27th Oct.	TAKADA connecting at Colombo with MOLDAVIA	Colombo
1 th Nov.	OUDAN connecting at Colombo with NARKUNDA	Australia Straits, China, Japan
24th "		Australia Straits, China, Japan
22nd Dec.	DELTA connecting at Colombo with MONGOLIA	Straits, China, Japan Australia

*Will not convey passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
30th Oct.	VARSOVA	Basreh via Ka'chi.
31st "	CHAKLA	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast Ports
23th "	VITA	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast Ports.
28th "	KHANDALLA	East & S. Africa.
28th "	BANDRA	Basreh via Ka'chi & P. G. Ports.
28th "	MERKARA	Karachi

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every weeks. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Basreh.
Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Toyooka Maru.	S. Tsuji.	7098	20th Oct.	31st Oct.
Tottori Maru.	G. Masuda.	5973	29th Oct.	12th Nov.
*Tamba Maru.	J. Fujisawa	5845	15th Nov.	28th "
Tokushima Maru	S. Kuba	5976	1st Dec.	15th Dec.
*Wakasa Maru	T. Habaki	6083	16th Dec.	30th Dec

* Passenger Steamers.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Steerage.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	200	140	100
Hongkong	475	320	215	145
Shanghai	530	355	240	160
Kobe	600	400	250	170

For particulars please apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 20078 Telegrams YUSEN.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports,
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.
Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs.
Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid upto 30-6-25	30,80,306
Reserve Fund	25,60,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Abohar	Hafizabad	Multan City
Allahabad	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Okara (Dist Montgomery)
Amballa City	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Amballa Cant.	Jammu	Peshawar Cant
Bombay	Jhelum City	Patiala
Cawnpore	Karachi	Quetta
Calcutta	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Lahore City	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Ferozepore	Ludhiana	Simla
Gujranwala	Meerut City.	Srinagar
Gojra		

London Agents:
THE MIDLAND BANK, LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, LD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc. of out stations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—
R. J. KHANNA.
Manager.
Akber Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA
Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.
For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.
BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL—
225,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each ..... Rs. 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL—
75,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Fully paid ..... Rs. 3,75,00,000
150,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 paid ... Rs. 1,87,50,000
Rs. 5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 4,77,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY of Shareholders ..... Rs. 5,62,50,000
MANAGING GOVERNORS:
SIR NORCOT WARREN, K.C.I.E.
N. M. MURRAY.
LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.
LONDON OFFICE:
5, Whittington Avenue, E. C., 3.
MANAGER:
Sir SIDNEY SITWELL.
BRANCHES:

Abbottabad	Coimbatore	Kumbakonam
Agra	Colombo	Karachi
Ahmedabad	Conjeevram (Out Station)	Kasur
Ahmedabad City	Cuddalore	Kalol
Ahmednagar	Cuddapah	Lahore
Ajmer	Cuttack	Larkana
Akola	Dacca	Lucknow
Akyab	Dehra Dun	Ludhiana
Aligarh (Pay Office)	Darjeeling	Lyallpur
Allahabad	Delhi	Madras (Mount Road)
Alleppey	Dalhousie	Madura
Ambala City	Dhanbad	Mandalay
Ambala Cantonment (Sub-Agency)	Dhulia	Mandalay City (Pay Office)
Amraoti	Dibrugarh	Mangalore
Amritsar	Erode	Masulipatam
Bangalore	Ellore	Meerut
Bareilly	Etawah	Meerut City (Pay Office)
Bassein	Ferozepore	Mirzapore
Bellary	Farrukhabad	Montgomery
Benares	Fyzabad	Moulmein
Berhampore	Gaya	Mooltan
Bezwada	Gorakhpur	Moradabad
Bhopal	Godhra	Murree
Bombay (Byculla)	Gujranwala	Mussoorie
Bombay (Mandvi)	Guntur	Muzaffarpur
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Gwalior	Muzaffarnagar
Broach	Hapur (Pay Office)	Muttra
Bulandshahr	Hathras	Myingyan
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Hubli	Mymensingh
Calcutta (Burra Bazaar)	Hyderabad (Deccan)	Nadiad
Calcutta (Park Street)	Hyderabad (Sind)	Nandyal
Calicut	Indore	Nagpore
Cawnpore	Jaipur	Nainital
Chandausi (Pay Office)	Jalgaon (East Khandesh)	Narayangunge
Chittagong	Jalpaiguri	Nasik
Chandpore	Jamshedpur	Negapatam
Coconada	Jharia (Sub-Agency)	Nellore
Cochin	Jubbulpore	Nowshera
	Jullundur (City)	Ootacamund
	Jullundur Cantt. (Pay Office)	Parbhani (Sub-Agency)
	Khamgaon	Patna
	Khandwa	Peshawar Cantt.
	Kolhapur	Peshawar City (Sub-Agency)
	Kotah	Poona City
	Kurnool	Purnea
	Lalitpur	Quetta
	Lucknow	Rajahmundry
	Madura	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
	Mainpuri	Raipur
	Meerut	Rangoon
	Moradabad	Rangpur
	Mozufferpur	Rawalpindi
	Muttra	Rawalpindi City (Pay Office)
	Muzaffarnagar	Saharanpur
	Myingyan	Salem
	Nadiad	Sargodha
	Nagpur	Secunderabad (Sub-Agency)
	Nandyal	Serajgunge
	Nasik	Sholapur
	Nellore	Sialkot
	Okara	Simla
	Ootacamund	Srinagar
	Palghat	Sukkur
	Parbhani	Surat
	Patna	Tellicherry
	Peshawar Cantt.	Thana
	Peshawar City	Tinnevelly
	Poona City	Tiruppur
	Quetta	Trichinopoly
	Rajahmundry	Trivandrum
	Rajkot	Tuticorin
	Rangoon	Ujjain
	Rawalpindi	Vellore
	Saharanpur	Viramgam
	Salem	Vizianagram
	Sargodha	Vizagapatam
	Secunderabad	Wardha
	Shahjahanpur	Yeotmal

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and Interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody. Purchases and Sales effected. Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.
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J. G. RIDLAND.
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

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WE SUPPLY DOUBLE DISTILLED WATER & SALINE SOLUTION.
for Intravenous or Rectal Injection in lb. Sterile bottles Re. 1, and in Sterilised Ampoules 15 c. c. for 3 As. each.
Apply—
S. N. GUNDI
SANDHURST ROAD, WEST,
BOMBAY, No. 4.
Telegram: GUNDISAN
Telephone No. 42118

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(Incorporated in India)
Fire, Marine, Motor Car and workmen's Compensation Insurance transacted.
CHAIRMAN—Sir JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, BART.
CHIEF AGENTS—Messrs. CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SON, Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE Badham Pile Building, Fort, BOMBAY.
RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta,)
RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-22) :—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.
ASSETS :—Over 70 LAKHS.
POLICY CONDITIONS : LIBERAL and free from vexation terms. AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.
MANAGEMENT :—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.
PREMIUM RATES :—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.
It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.
AGENTS wanted on liberal terms.
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.
N. DATTA
Manager,
Bombay Branch
64, Medows Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY.
DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE
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Telephone No. 1220.

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in reality, they are a boon to suffering humanity.
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Only a Rupee per tin with 32 pills
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ACHES AND PAINS

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But
This is every-day practical result
that
The events predicted by
The Representative
in his short stay
in Bombay
of
The Universal Astrological & Statistical Bureau Indore City, C. I.
Are found very correct of the past, present and future to amazing accuracy in every event.
Charges Suitable all pockets.
Bureaucratic tactics, Mahatma Gandhi's affair, Mumtaz Muddle, Deshabandhu Das Gwalior Maharaja's Longevity, Hindenburg Presidentship, recent Japan, America earthquakes—all these events predicted years before turned very exact.
Consult:—
2nd floor
SHILOTRI BANK BUILDING
Tamarind Lane, Bombay.
Phone: 21228
12 to 5
Room: 111, Watson Hotel, Bombay.
8 to 10 a. m.
8 to 10 p. m

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CONCESSION RATES IN OUR

CLASSIFIED SHORT ADVERTISEMENT COLUMNS.

ON and from 1st June, 1925 our charges for Short Advertisements are as under:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Twelve Words.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER. The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words, Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Letters to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An Experienced COMMISSION BUYING AGENT for Oil Seeds and Country Produce for export against our orders. Apply with terms and particulars of experience, etc. to THE GANGA COMMERCIAL AGENCY (India) LTD., Egerton Road, DELHI. London Office: Lloyds Avenue, E. C. 3.
A R2019

WANTED—An expert CARDING and SPINNING MASTER for a Mill in C. P. having long experience, able to control labour, overhaul machinery and give good production. Only those possessing the above qualifications need apply before 31st instant with testimonials and salary required to Box No. 1023, Advt. Dept "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2005

WANTED IMMEDIATELY for the TANGANYIKA GOVERNMENT, a CLERK with good knowledge of SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING on three years agreement age not exceeding 30 years. Apply with copies of testimonials to Messrs. COWASJEE DINSHAW & BROS., Agents: TANGANYIKA TERRITORY, 121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay No. 1.
A R2037

WANTED—A B.Sc. or a B.A. with Physics and Chemistry for the Coronation High School, Mangrol; one knowing cricket will be preferred; apply sharp stating the least salary expected to. M. S. MEHTA, Educational Inspector Mangrol (Kathiawar).
A R2026

WANTED—FRESH BACHELORS OF AGRICULTURE under a cattle Expert. Apply fully stating least salary. NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL, Mahabir Building, Homji Street, Circle, Fort, Bombay.
A R2038

WANTED IMMEDIATELY for the TANGANYIKA RAILWAYS 4 "A" Class INDIAN DRIVERS, well trained as firemen and Drivers on a recognised Railway possessing certificates of at least five years' service on an Indian Railway and have been in sole charge as Drivers of Locomotives on an Open line on such Railway. Salary sh. 250 p.m. plus a trip allowance, free quarters, free passage both ways. Apply with copies of testimonials to Messrs. COWASJEE DINSHAW & BROS., Agents: Tanganyika Territory, 121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay No. 1.
A R2036

EARN MORE MONEY.

YOU can learn Soap-Making in a few days by our course of training by correspondence. Begin to earn some real money. Our students are doing this very thing right now. You can do the same. Make soap at 0-1-3 per lb. Secrets closely guarded for years disclosed. Credentials from press and eminent persons. No experience or capital needed. Course free if you choose. Enclose -/3/- stamp. Hawaii College, B. Rawalpindi.
M. Th.

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

OFFICES—In Nanjee Building, 17, Elphinstone Circle, Central Situation. First Floor, Lift, Electric fittings. Airy, clean, commanding excellent view and overlooking Elphinstone Circle Gardens. Suitable for large and small commercial firms. Available from 1st November. Rent Rs. 60 to Rs. 600 according to space. Apply to:—DEVKARAN NANJEE.
C R2028

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Very fertile and healthy village of Umber, Talooka Chawrashi in Surat District, only two miles from Sachin Rly. Station and close to the sea. Best opportunity for the safest and lucrative investment. For further particulars apply Box No. 998, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle"
G R1856

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand speed classes and all other commercial subjects. Excellent results every year. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand and Typewriting, join immediately the POPULAR SHORT HAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal, above Bhagirathi Stores, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. Managing Proprietor B. B. Rele, B.A., LL.B., late Manager and Instructor of the Kalkadevi Shorthand and Typewriting Institution. Concession to the poor and the unemployed.
M

ACCOUNTANCY.—Individual attention moderate charges, excellent results in London Chamber and Corporation of Accountants Examinations since 1906 Terms and Prospectus from THE INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE, Shorthand and Typewriting, No. 485, Kalkadevi Road.
a

THE INDIA SCHOOL OF ACCOUNTANCY, Post Box, 2020, Calcutta—Trains Students in every town and every village of India—to qualify themselves CERTIFICATED ACCOUNTANTS and high salaried Office Assistants through home-study of our Correspondence Courses. Small monthly fees accepted. High class Diplomas and Certificates awarded—GOVERNMENT and LONDON EXAMINATIONS COACHED with guaranteed success. Our Special PROSPECTUS NO. 50 with numerous testimonies from old students and the famous PROSPECTS CALENDER for 1925-26 are SENT FREE to any address on request.
M

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS

KASHMIR 11 lb. Fresh thin skin WALNUTS, choicest dessert apples Hazelnuts Rs. 5-8 each, 11 lb. Fresh thin skin ALMONDS, dried sweet APRICOTS, RAISINS, CURRANTS, FIGS, Rs. 13 each, 5½ lb. tin PURE HONEY, Rs. 8. Prices Postage included. List on application. DAR BROS., Srinagar, KASHMIR.
F R1869

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc

WANTED—A WORTHINGTON FIRE SERVICE DONKEY PUMP new or second-hand, suitable for giving delivery of water 350 gallons per minute easily to a height of about 150 ft. Apply Post Box No. 499.
N R2033

PROFESSION.

CONSULT for all problems regarding Fortunes. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune Reader and Evil Counteractor, Kothari Mansion, Opp. General Post Office, Fort, Bombay, 9 a.m. and 7 p.m.
P

UMRATH SEA-SIDE HOMES for Mental, Nervous Cases, alcoholism, drug habits. Resident Physician, Dr. Browne; Matron, Mrs. Browne; Superintendent, Captain U. L. Desai, M.D., Manchester, Mental, Nervous, Epilepsy Specialist. DR. DESAI, Personal interview, Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay, from 28th October to 6th November 1925 Building plots facing sea available. Letters, Telegrams, DR. DESAI, Umrath Station, Maroli, B. B. and C. I. Rly.
P R1944

REMARKABLE POWERS OF A MESMERIST—The IMPERIAL PSYCHIC ACADEMY, Viravanallur, (S. India) undertakes to answer with astonishing accuracy any two or more simple questions relating to any subject troubling one's mind and even sent enclosed in a sealed cover, which will be returned un-opened with the answers. The charge is only Re. 0-8-0 for each question, which will be realised by V. P. P. with a guarantee to refund money in case of the least incorrect answers. Date of birth or time of commencing to write the questions with name and address legibly written should be furnished. The public are invited to give a trial and forearm themselves with a knowledge of what is in store for them.
P R2043

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

PIG LEAD—Buyers interested in above please apply to Box No. 1016, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle"
T 24213

NIK-KO SMOKERS' TOOTH-PASTE—This tooth paste is specially prepared for smokers but it is equally good for non-smokers also Obtainable from PARAB and CO., and KOWSER PERFUMERY Co., Peerbhoy Building, No. 2, Princess Street, Bombay and also from all Leading Merchants.
T 24169.

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Hadows St. Fort Bombay

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai HALIMABAI, wife of Fatemahomed Shermahomd and Gulam Mahomed Shermahomed of Bombay Mahomedan inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned land to our client Mr. IGNATIUS J. D'SILVA, Christian of Bandra, Sherly.

All persons having any claim against or to the said land by way of inheritence, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office at Bandra Hill Road, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Collector Fazandari open land or ground with cocoanut trees and Stone gadga, situate and lying at Bandra District, Thana, containing by admeasurement about 1167 square yards or thereabout and registered in the books of Collector of Thana under Survey No. 270 and Pot No. 1, Danda, coasting road and bounded as follows: That is to say, on or towards the East property of Sherly School, on or towards the West Government land and Danda coasting road, on or towards the North public Gully and on or towards the South Public passage, and the said land now in the possession of the vendor.

Dated this 26th day of October, 1925.

D. V. WAGH,
Purchaser's Attorney.
R2041

LEGAL NOTICES.

PROCLAMATION.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the FIFTH SESSIONS of 1925 of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay at the Court House, on FRIDAY, the 20th November, 1925, at eleven O'Clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppression, had, done or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas, and all murders crimes or offences had done or committed by any of our native Indian subjects within the Dominions and the territories of the Shah of Persia to which the provisions of the Persian Order in Council 1889 are applicable.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.

Dated this 21st day of October, 1925.

H. MACNAGHTEN,
Sheriff of Bombay.
24317

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 628 of 1924.

DOWLATCHAND AMICHAND and Another. ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

LALJI GOVINDJI and Another. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 14th day of April, 1925 the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at the premises at British Hotel Lane within the Fort on MONDAY, the 9th day of November, 1925, at the hour of 4-30 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the North side of the British Hotel Lane in the Town and Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement five hundred and twenty-square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and registered by the Colector of Land Revenue under Old No. 10, New No. 4837, Old Survey No. 1405 and New Survey No. 9515 and Assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Bombay Municipality under A Ward No. 1203, Street Nos. 1-3-5, New Street Nos. 4 and 8 and bounded, on or towards the North by the property of Mahomedalli bin Amin Rogay, on or towards the East partly by the property of Noor Mahomed Haji Allarakhia and partly by the property of Haji Ali Mahomed Haji Kassum on or towards the South by the British Hotel Lane on or towards the West by the property of Nawab Syed Mahomed Muziar Khan.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner in the Court House or at the Office of Messrs. ARDESHIR HORMASJI DINSHAW & CO., Attorneys for the plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 16th day of September, 1925.

R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Commissioner.
C24242

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

UNDERSIGNED INVITES SEALED TENDERS for INSTALLING ELECTRIC LIGHT in 2 3/16 Square Miles of Hathras Municipality within 3 weeks from the date of publication, average 8 hours light and expenses of maintenance and supervision to be borne by the Contractor. Only experienced and established firms willing to undertake immediate installation need apply stating the period of their contract.

HARCHARANDAS.
Chairman Municipal Board.
HATHRAS.
2477

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion ...	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ...	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ...	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

FOR SALE.

1 "KORAN", two hundred years old, open for inspection at Room No. 1, 2nd floor of Rustom Building, Church Gate Street.
R2039

NOTICE.

WANTED.—About December next, an ELECTRICAL and MECHANICAL ENGINEER with experience of Turbo-Generators and Water-Tube Boilers. Applicant must be capable of carrying out erection work with Indian labour. Age and experience should be stated. Pay according to qualifications held.

Applications will be received up to the 12th November, 1925, in the office of the Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

C. S. WHITWORTH,
Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board.
C24332

THE HUKAMCHAND MILLS LTD, INDORE

SALE OF WASTE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL STOCK of all the soft and hard Cotton Wastes of these Mills will be sold at the Mills' premises at Indore on 9th and 10th November, 1925. All waste dealers big or small are requested to attend the sale.
C24326

NOTICE.

WE HEREBY NOTIFY that Mr. MOTILAL BAWALAL PUROHIT has ceased to be in our employ since 31st July, 1925 and has no authority to represent our firm. Anyone doing business with him will do so at his own risk and our firm will not be in any way responsible therefor.

LANGLEY & CO.,
R2011

NOTICE.

FOR SALE.

THE old Indian Government Cable Ship "Patrick Stewart" single screw steamer built in 1879, Gross tonnage 1115 tons, Length 226 feet, breadth 30 feet 8 inches, depth of hold 16 feet 5 inches, Indicated horse power 500, Boiler pressure 90 lbs. Speed of ship 8 knots, Machinery all in good order.

Permission to inspect the Ship which is now in Karachi Harbour may be obtained from the undersigned and offers for the purchase of the Ship should be forwarded to him not later than 6th November 1925.

T. F. TEBBUTT,
Director,
Indo-European Telegraph Dept.,
Karachi.
C24325

WANTED

A SUITABLE CANDIDATE to fill a vacancy of a PROSECUTING INSPECTOR. Only those who are legal practitioners and have practised in local Criminal Courts for at least 5 years need apply.

Pay Rs. 300/- per month rising for approved service by an annual increment of Rs. 10/- to Rs. 400/- plus Rs. 100/- per month duty allowance, plus Rs. 25/- conveyance allowance and free quarters or housrent upto a limit in lieu.

The selected candidate will have to pass a medical test of physical fitness and will remain on probation for one year.

Intending applicants should apply to the undersigned before the 20th November, 1925, stating their qualifications, age and how long they have been practising.

P. A. KELLY.
Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office:
Bombay, 21st October, 1925.
C24328.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

KATNI

"CASTLE" BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
Ex BOMBAY STOCKS

THE KATNI CEMENT and INDUSTRIAL Co., Ltd.

C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents:
LAXMI BUILDING
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE DWARKA CEMENT CO., LTD.

OFFERS ARE HEREBY INVITED by the Trustees for Debenture-holders of the above Company for the purchase of the Cement Factory of the above Company, situated at Dwarka in Kathiawar, within the Territories of H. H. The Gaekwar with the necessary plant, machinery and buildings, etc. The Factory consists of two units together capable of turning out about 100,000 tons of Cement per annum. The Offers must reach the undersigned on or before the 15th November, 1925, at the latest.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned at 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 1st day of October, 1925.

A. N. DATAR,
MADHAVJI D. THACKERSEY,
Trustees for Debenture-holders of the above Company.
C24208

TIMBER AUCTION SALE.

The following approximate quantities of timber will be offered for sale at the Government Timber Depot Beypore on each of the following dates at 12 noon. Beypore is 3 miles by boat from the Feroke Railway Station on the South Indian Railway.

16th November, 30th November and 21st December 1925:—

Teak (above 26 Cubic feet in volume) 10,000 C. Ft.

Teak (9 cubic feet to 26 cubic feet in Vol) 20.000 C. Ft.

Short logs (average 15 Cft. per log). 2 000 C Ft.

500 Teak measurables and about 2,000 Teak poles of various sizes.

Miscellaneous:—Venteak, Mathi and Filla Marudu 10 000 Cft.

For further particular's apply to

A. M. C. Littlewood.
Deputy Conservator of Forests.
Nilambur, October 18, 1925.
C24331

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913.

and of

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA LTD.

(In Liquidation).

DECLARATION OF 2ND DIVIDEND TO UNSECURED CREDITORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a SECOND DIVIDEND of one anna in the rupee has been declared payable to Unsecured Creditors on and after the 16th November, 1925.

Claim forms are in course of preparation and will be forwarded by post to all Creditors whose claims have been admitted.

The Forms should be completed in accordance with the instructions contained therein and returned to the Liquidators at the address given in the Form.

Owing to the great number of Creditors it is intended to deal with the larger claims first, and there will be slight delay in dealing with claims whereon the dividend is less than Rs. 25.

C. E. WALKER,
For Self and Co-Liquidators.
8, Council House Street,
Calcutta, 19th October, 1925.
C24323

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.
120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT THANA, POONA AND BAZAR GATE STREET, FORT.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esquire, the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 2224 of 1924 (Hirji Jairam vs. Lilibai Dharamdas Bhagwandas) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned properties on the following date and time.

Property at Thana on SATURDAY, the 7th proxime at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at our rooms.

FIRSTLY:—All those pieces of Government ground situate at Panch Packaddy in the Thana Collectorate on the Eastern side of the Public Road admeasuring about 4 acres and 22 3/4 goontas consisting of two plots bearing new entry number 54 Survey Nos. 30A and 30B.

SECONDLY:—All that piece of Government ground situate at Majiwada in the Thana Collectorate admeasuring about 12½ goontas bearing Survey No. 97 Pot No. 9 and Record of Rights No. 555.

Property at Poona on MONDAY, the 9th Proxime at 4-30 p.m. (ST.) at our rooms.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece of land situate at Mouza Bhambhurda in the District Poona admeasuring about 9 3/4 gunthas being portion of Revision Survey No. 22 Entry No. 18 and bounded on the East by River Mula, on the West partly by Survey No. 21, on the South partly by Survey No. 22 and on the North partly by Survey No. 22 forming part of the compound of the bungalow known as River side.

SECONDLY:—All that piece of vacant land or ground of the Inami tenure situate in the Civil lines of Mouza Bhamburda admeasuring 3 acres and 30 1/4 Gunthas and situate within Zilla Poona and registered under Survey No. 21 and entry No. 21 and bounded on the North by the boundary of the bungalow known as River side, on the South by the property of Maneckbai wife of Dwarkadas Kalliandas on the East by the property of Lilibai wife of Dharamdas Bhagwandas and being a portion of Survey No. 22 and on the West by the Bombay Road.

Property at Bazar Gate Street, Fort on WEDNESDAY, the 11th proximo at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece of land situate at Bazar Gate Street together with the messuage and building standing thereon admeasuring about 44 square yards and registered under Collector's New Survey No. 8485, Cadastral Survey No. 1291 Fort Division and assessed by the Municipality under A Ward Nos. 2161 and 2628 Street No. 349 and 23 and 25 and 40 and bounded on the North by the Bazar Gate Police Chowky on the South by Manordas Street on the East by the property of Damodar Gordhandas Sukhadwalla and others and on the West by the said Bazar Gate Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned or to Messrs. Thakoredas and Co. Attorneys for the Receiver.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RUSTOMJEE SHAPURJEE OIL MILL AT MOUNT ROAD, MAZAGON.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will This Day MONDAY, the 26th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises at Mount Road, Mazagon, the whole of the machinery and plant consisting of 30 rotary oil mills, filter, dressing machines, oil tanks, oil pumps, 2 electric motors 50 H. P. each, copra cutting machines, scales etc. together with the building godown etc., built of corrugated iron sheets standing on 10968 square feet of leasehold land.

The above mill is on view.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

MEHTA & CO.
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY.
119, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 21285.

WITHOUT-RESERVE AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR CARS.

On THURSDAY, the 29th inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 119, Medows St., Fort, by order of the Bombay Motor Garage the following Motod cars without any reserve whatsoever to the highest bidders at the Auction Sale:

(1). Oakland Car No. 7936.
(2) Willys Knight Limousine (the property of H. H. the Maharaja Saheb of Kolhapur).
(3) Fiat (Do.)
(4) Sunbeam (Do.)
(5) Oakland Sports Model Chassis.

The above cars will be on view from Tuesday, the 27th inst.

MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers.

BYREN & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
87, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF ELECTRIC DYNAMO, OIL ENGINE, BATTERIES, ETC., ETC.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4 P.M. (S.T.)

By order of the Mortgagee in possession Messrs BYREN and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on THIS DAY MONDAY, the 26th October, 1925, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) opposite Royal Opera House, Tram Terminus, Girgaum as a going concern trading in the name of Apparao Ganpat Karnat the following:—

One C. H. P. Electric Dynamo to Charge Battery 7 H. P. Oil Engine, Rethreading and Vulcanising Machine, Shells Battery Plates, Drilling Machines, Hose pipes, switches and all implments for charging batteries, office furniture, Typewriter, etc. etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be removed within 3 days from the day of sale.

BYREN AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

"THE ENIGMA OF MOUNT AGEL"

A tense and dramatic picture that holds you breathless from beginning to end with its story of love and adventure, set among the scenic splendour of the rugged and snow-clad French Alps.

(6 reels)

"DOGS OF WAR"

(OUR GANG)

PATHE GAZETTE

TIME:—6, 8 & 10 P. M.

PATHE CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

ANOTHER WEEK! ONE MORE WEEK!
At the Request of Disappointed Public,
The Popular Film.

FORTUNE & FOOLS

Specially Produced by Krishna Film Co., Bombay.
The Best Social Picture of the Day
AT
KRISHNA CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE,
New Charney Road
TIME—5, 7 and 11 P. M.
EXTRA AT 3 P. M. ON HOLIDAYS.

See the admirable acting of the Film Star Miss PUTLI of stage-fame, Miss GOHAR and Miss GULAB.

LAST WEEK! LAST WEEK!

SRI GURU GANESH
SHRI PITHA SEWAK SADHARMA PREMI
RANG BODHECHU NATYA SAMAJ
will stage on
MONDAY, 26th October AT 9 P. M.
NEW DRAMA! NEW DRAMA
SUFED DAKU
(IN HINDI)
Sushila—Mr. Raghuvir Saokar.
AT THE
VICTORIA THEATRE,
GRANT ROAD.

AUCTION SALES.

MENESSE & CO.
GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF ONE LANCASHIRE BOILER AND ONE STEAM ENGINE.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 4th November, 1925, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) by order of Mr. Dawoodbhoy Noorbhoy Chunia at his shop Sukhlajee Street, Kamatipura and on account and at the risk of Mr. Runchordlal Bhooderbhoy of Atkot.

1 Lancashire Bailer 30 × 7½ (of T. Robinson) complete with mounting and chairs.

1 Steam Engine Single Cylinder High Presser 12 × 24 complete.

The above boiler may be seen by the intending purchaser at the Vendor's Jutha Darukhana Mazagaon before sale.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.

THE METAL MERCHANTS CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotations.

BRASS

Bombay, Oct. 24.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	57 8 0
Brass, English	1	57 8 0
Brass, English	1¼	58 0 0
Brass, English	1½	58 0 0
Brass, English	1¾	58 0 0
Brass, English	2	58 0 0
German Brass ¾ to 2		57 8 0

COPPER.

Bombay, Oct. 24.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, German	¾	62 8 0
Copper, German	1	62 8 0
Copper, German	1¼	62 8 0
Copper, American	1½	62 10 0
Copper American	1¾	62 10 0
Copper, Americans	2	62 10 0
Japanese Copper Bars		62 0 0
Panchteka joint		27 8 0
Copper, English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		48 12 0
Pat Klai		74 0 0
Lead, Country		26 12 0
Koger Brass, Metal ¾ to 1		56 0 0
,, ,, 1¼ to 1½ to 2		56 0 0
German Copper 1¼ to 1½ to 2		62 8 0
American Copper ¾ to 1, 1¼		62 10 0
English Copper ¾ to 2		62 8 0

METALS.

London, Oct. 24.

English Best Selected Copper £64 3/4.
Standard Copper G. M. B. £62 3/4.
Copper Braziers £79 1/4.
Yellow Metal 70 1/2.
Hard Spelter 33.
Corrugated Sheets £16 1/2.

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations.

Bombay, Oct. 24.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Kilachand	No. 14½	0 12 0
Do.	No. 20½	0 13 6
Currimbhai	No. 12½	0 12 0
Elphinstone	No. 12½	0 11 9
David	No. 10½	0 11 3
Shapurji	No. 10½	0 11 0
Trikamdas	No. 10½	0 11 3
Sattara	No. 12½	0 12 3
Shapurji	No. 6½	0 10 3
Light-house	No. 6½	0 10 0
Japar	No. 40.1	1 4 3
Do.	No. 32	1 5 9
Do.	No. 20	0 15 0
Do.	No. 42.2	1 2 3

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Oct. 24.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta November/December nominal 12/9.
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta January/March sellers 12/10 1/2.
Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay January/March sellers 13/1.
Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi January/March sellers 13/1 3/4.
Tone.—Very quiet.

RUBBER.

London, Oct. 24.

Market was firm and advancing due chiefly to trade buying and heavy discount for forward positions inducing buyers to cover part of future requirements. Though at present the activity is somewhat subdued, while speculators in view of the present level and following last week's marked decline are apparently holding off. Feature has been consistent American demand over 1926 doubtless stimulated by the announcement that tyre prices are being advanced 15 to 20 per cent indicating that large American interests do not anticipate immediate decline.

RUBBER.

London, Oct. 24.

Para Up River Fine, Spot November/December sellers 44 1/2.
Tone.—Firm.
Plantation First Later Crepe Spot October value 48 1/2.
Tone.—Rather irregular only moderate business.
Ribbed Smoked Sheets October paid value 48 1/4.

BARLEY.

London, Oct. 24.

Karachi Barley October/November Nominal 36.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, Oct. 24.

Cardiff to Bombay 12/6.

CYCLONE IN PERSIAN GULF.

1,000 LOSE THEIR LIVES.

KARACHI, Oct. 24.

A special cable from the Bushire correspondent of the "Daily Gazette", Karachi, says that the worst cyclonic storm within living memory has occurred in the Persian Gulf resulting in the loss of over 1,000 lives and sinking of 40 vessels. Bahrein was the centre and the most affected part.

Another message puts the loss of life at 7,000 souls.—A. P.

KARACHI, Oct. 25.

The "Daily Gazette's" Bushire correspondent says that an earthquake accompanied the Persian Gulf cyclone in which it is estimated 7,000 persons have perished. The whole of the pearl fishing fleet have practically been wiped out and over 200 boats have been sunk. Naval ships in the Gulf have lost two of their boats, one of which was subsequently recovered. Tamb and Henjam Islands suffered seriously. Several acres of date palms at Basra have been laid bare.—A. P.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at hours on Saturday the 24th October 1925, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded over the central districts and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is locally in defect. Maximum temperature did not differ much from the normal; the minimum was higher than usual except at Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Skies are mostly clear. Vapour in air is in excess at Mainpuri and in defect at Cawnpore. Maximum and minimum temperatures were both above normal at Agra and the maximum alone generally elsewhere.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded over the south of the division and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect except at Karachi, where it is in excess. Maximum temperature was lower than usual at the aforesaid station and higher in Rajputana; the minimum was above normal in upper Sind and locally in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear over Central India West and lightly to moderately clouded over the rest of the division. The air is drier than usual in Kathiawar and locally elsewhere. Temperature was above normal except on the Kathiawar coast.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear and in the western districts humidity is in defect. Temperature was almost normal except at Khandwa, where the maximum alone was higher than usual.

The Konkan.—Skies are mostly clear and in the north of the division the air is drier than usual. Temperature was above normal in the aforesaid area. Bombay recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 94.2 degs (6 degs. above normal) and a minimum temperature of 80.4 degs. (4 degs. above normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are mostly clear and in the west of the division humidity is generally in defect. Day temperature was almost as usual; night temperature was below normal in the central Bombay Deccan and northeast Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar and southcoast Madras, and local in the Madras Deccan. The chief amounts are:—Mangalore and Calicut each 0.16", Cochin 0.54", Trivandrum 0.78" Cuddapah 0.53" Madras 0.10", Coimbatore 0.26", and Negatpatam 1.47."

Forecast.—No marked change is expected to occur during next 24 hours.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 23rd October 1925 issued from Simla.

The northeast monsoon has been active on the south Madras coast. The western disturbance has caused a few falls in Kashmir and is passing away eastwards, but a fresh disturbance is approaching the frontier from Persia. Rain has also fallen locally in Lower Burma and at a few stations in Upper Burma and Assam.

The chief amounts were:—Tavoy one inch; Mamree three-quarters; Mercara, Mangalore a half; Pamban, Negapatam one and a half; Cuddalore one; Madras two; Kodaikanal a half.

C. M. PAREKH'S QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, October 24.

Jute.—Albion 440; Alliance 495-90; Anglo-India 410; Auckland 232-30; Barnagore 151-48; Bally 200; Belvedere 425; Budge-Budge 395-90; Caledonian 510; Chapdam 175; Clive 36/42; Craig 5; Choviot 210; Dalhousia 359-48; Delta 420; Empire 44; Fort Gloster 850; Fort William 315; Gondalpara 810; Gourepore 740; Hukumchand 10-4; Hooghly 68-4; Howrah 36-12; Kamarhatty 520-18; Kanknarrah 423-20; Kelvin 740; Khardah 440; Kinnison 965; Lansdowne 250-48; Lawrence 580; Lothian 315; Naihati 420; National 25-4; New Central 500; Northbrook 50; Nudea 50; Orient 158; Presidency 7; Reliance 60-59/12; Soorah 27; Standard 375; Union 543-40; Waverly 7-4.

Hessian.—21-21/12.

Jute.—120-132/127.

Miscellaneous.—B. I. Corporation 4/4; I. I. Still 17; Titagar Paper 3/8.

Remarks.—Market dull.

Progress is Nature's Way

The growth and healthy development of the child shows this in so many ways; at first he is so helpless—soon he learns to crawl—then to walk—and later to run. In like way at the same time his mental powers and other faculties develop. Nature demands that the child's feeding too, should be progressive, adequate to build him up, and to keep pace with his increasing digestive capacity.

'Allenburys'

Progressive System of Infant Feeding

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Steady nerves are essential to every man working under the hard conditions of life in the tropics; if your nerves go to pieces it is then that you realise to the full the effects of ill health.

Ragged nerves are caused through a sluggish liver and can only effectively be combatted by the use of "KUTNOW'S" Powder.

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THE EMPIRE'S PREMIER HEALTH SALINE.

Get a bottle to-day from all Stores and Bazaars

Sole Agents
for Bombay Presidency—

FRAMJEE & SONS,

14/16, Green Street,
FORT ..... BOMBAY.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON

[From our Correspondent.]

Bombay, Oct. 24.

After the recent decline Reuter reported to-day 6 to 3 points up in New York futures. The market advanced on some short covering. Liverpool has been reported 10 12 points lower. The market declined on hedge selling.

There has been very little price movement in the American markets of late and they will remain at around their present level until the publication of the next official report on Monday next. Although weather reports from America have recently been rather unfavourable it seems to us that a crop of no less than 14 3/4 million is pretty well assured.

Locally prices will remain steadier for the time being but as soon as the pressure of heavy receipts begin to weigh on our market we look for a substantial break in prices.

A slight improvement being reported in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened steady at Rs. 408 1/2 for F. G. Broach April/May, and steadily improved to Rs. 410 1/2 on Commission Houses buying and closed at Rs. 410 at 4 p.m. At Cotton Green the Bazar opened at Rs. 410 1/4 and going upto Rs. 411 closed at Rs. 410 3/4 at 6 p.m. Japanese Houses were moderate sellers whilst Marwari Jobbers were buyers.

Fine Oomra January opened at Rs. 385 and fluctuating sharp within a narrow range closed at Rs. 385 1/4. Japan Shippers were moderate sellers. Whilst March opened at Rs. 387 1/2 and advancing to Rs. 389 on general buying closed at Rs. 388 1/4. F. G. Bengal January and March were nominally quoted Rs. 339 1/2 and Rs. 346 1/2 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton continued to remain quite yesterday and the demand was very moderate.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS.—6 P.M.

Bombay, Oct. 24.

Fully Good Broach April/May 410 3/4.
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan. 340.
Fully Good Bengal March 344½.
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan. 386.
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan. 389½.

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 24.

	Ready	December.
Bengal Superfine M.G.	.....	.....
Bengal Fine M.G.	370/5	355
Bengal F.G. M.G.	350	344
Sindh Punjab Fine M.G.	370/5	.....
Sindh Punjab F.G. M.G.	350	.....
Punjab-Americans M.G.	.....	445
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M.G.	400	423
Nagpur Fine M.G.	400	428
Yeotmal Fine M.G.	.....	413
Fuljnaon Fine M.G.	390	413
Dhamangaon Fine M.G.	.....	.....
Amraoti Fine M.G.	375/80	400
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M.G.	375	400
Mulkapur Fine M.G.	360	.....
Khandesh Fine M.G.	360	390
Khandesh F.G. M.G.	350	.....
Broach Fine M.G.	450	438
Broach Fully Good M.G.	430	.....
Muthia Fine M.G.	.....	385
Muthia F.G. M.G.	.....	375
Dharwar S. G.	430	.....
Coompta M.G.	400/30	.....
Westerns M.G.	400	.....
Westerns H.G.	.....	.....
Miraj M. G.	410/20	.....
Cambodia M.G.	490	.....

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Oct. 24.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 23rd October 1925.

Cotton	2573 Bales.
Wheat	1046 owts.
Linseed	14 ,,
Rape, etc.	55 ,,
Gingellyseed	966 ,,
Poppyseed	Nil.
Groundnuts	7631 ,,
Castorseed	1909 ,,
Rice	2284 ,,
Myrabollams	Nil.
Cottonseed	3815 ,,
Mowrasseed	Nil.
Gram	1940 ,,
Juwar	Nil.
Masur	Nil.
Barley	Nil.
Bajri	712 ,,
Coal	1057 Tons.

BRUEL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	Since 1st September. This year	Last year
Khandesh	1,030	2,953	2,454
Central India	1	6,650	208
Berar and Nagar ..	—	1,105	2,500
Hyderabad-Deccan ..	—	197	205
Berar	—	2,965	3,538
Central Provinces ..	..	1,963	1,859
Total Oomras ..	1,031	16,783	10,804
Dholera	523	4,896	1,208
N.-W. Provinces ..	427	7,471	21
Rajputana	50	1,420	111
Sind-Punjab ..	200	4,238	3,770
Broach	—	1	704
Coompta & Dharwar ..	—	11,037	4,013
Western-Northerns ..	—	5,015	2,968
Cocanada	—	1,906	706
Tinnevelly and Cambodia ..	—	5,691	2,562
Persian	—	800	612
American	—	136	—
Egyptian and African	1.96	16,861	14,160
Comtra, Burma & other sorts ..	—	—	1737
Total ..	2.573	77,378	46,060

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 22nd Oct. This year.	Last year
Europe	377	53,814	20,148
Japan & China ..	100	23,662	24,681
Coast Ports ..	—	2260	4,260
Upcountry by Rail.	—	1,030	2,239
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan ..	—	8,129	4,128
Total ..	4.87	1,04,595	1,29,536

COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 23.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 6,000 bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. 200 bales.
Total Day's Sales of East Indian 750 bales.
Mid Americans Universal Standard 11.27 fair demand.
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis 23.35d.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.):—

January	20.49
March	20.73
May	20.85

New York Noon Call:—

June	20.52
March	20.76
May	20.57

New Orleans 16 a.m.:—

January	20.48
March	23.43

Liverpool, Oct. 24.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 3,000 bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. 100 bales.
Total Day's Sales of East Indian 100 bales.
Mid. Americans Spot Universal Standard 11.31 quiet.
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis 23.35 d.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 23.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months	To-day's price.
October	11.08 —.08
December	10.95—.07
January	10.96—.07
March	11.02—.08
May	11.09—.07
July	11.06—.07

Liverpool, Oct. 24.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's price.
October	11.11+.07
November	10.93+.06
December	10.96+.05
January	10.99+.08
March	11.07+.09
May	11.12+.07

EGYPTIANS.

Liverpool, Oct. 24.

Months.	To-day's price.
January	19.50+.80

London, Oct. 23.

Exchange Belgium	106.80
Exchange Athens	366.00
Cuba Sugar 9 5/8 October sellers.	

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 23.

Cotton Delivery Mid Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool:—

Months	To-day's price.
Oct.	11.04—.10.
Nov.	10.87—.12
Dec.	10.91—.11
Jan.	10.91—.12
Feb.	10.92—.12
March	10.93—.12
April	10.93—.13
May	11.05—.11
June	11.01—.11
July	11.03—.13
August	10.97—.11
September	10.94—.10
October	10.88—.11

Tone.—Barely steady.

Liverpool, Oct. 24.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

Months.	To-day's price.
October	11.15+.11
November	10.99+.12
December	11.04+.13
January	11.04+.13
February	11.05+.13
March	11.11+.13
April	11.11+.13
May	11.16+.11
June	11.19+.11
July	11.13+.11
August	11.08+.11
September	11.08+.09
October	10.97+.09

Tone.—Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 23.

Months	To-days price.
Oct.	20.75+.35
Nov.	20,60—.10
Dec.	19.60—.05
January	19.20—.05
February	19.23—.05
March	19.25—.05
April	19.20—.05
May	19.10—.10
June	19.05—.10
July	19.00—.10
August	18.95—.10
Sept.	18.85—.10

Tone of Manchester.—Market quiet and firm cloth sales.
Tone of Yarn.—Quiet little business.

Liverpool, Oct. 24.

Months.	To-day's price.
October	20.75
November	20.35+.25
December	19.80+.20
January	19.40+.20
February	19.48+.20
March	19.45+.20
April	19.40+.20
May	19.30+.20
June	19.25+.20
July	19.20+.20
August	19.15+.20
September	19.05+.20

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Oct. 23.

Scinde, "Good"	8.55.
Scinde, "Fully Good"	8.95.
Scinde, "Fine"	9.35.
Bengal, "Good"	865
Bengal, "Fully Good"	9.05
Bengal, "Fine"	9.45
Oomra, "Good"	9.85
Oomra "Fully Good"	9.75
Oomra "Fine"	10.15
Broach, "Good"	9.70
Broach "Fully Good"	10.10
Broach "Fine"	10.50

Liverpool, Oct. 24.

Scinde, "Good"	8.55
Scinde, "Fully Good"	8.95
Scinde, "Fine"	9.35
Bengal, "Good"	8.65
Bengal, "Fully Good"	9.05
Bengal "Fine"	9.45
Oomra, "Good"	9.35
Oomra, "Fully Good"	9.75
Oomra, "Fine"	10.15
Broach, "Good"	9.70
Broach, "Fully Good"	10.10
Broach, "Fine"	10.50

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, October 23.

Total Actual Export 3,000 bales.
Total Forwarded consumers 135,000 bales.
Total Imports 135,000 bales.
Total Stock 501,000 bales.
Actual Weekly Sales 35,460.
Water Turret 1-7½.
Printers Cloth 37/6.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 23.

COTTON:—
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 70,000.
Day's Exports to Great Britain 25,000.
Day's Exports to Continent 14,000.

January	20.56+.06
March	20.79+.03
May	20.93+.04
July	unquoted.
Spot Cotton at New York	21.30+.05
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	20.80+.08

Tone of Spot Cotton:—

January	20.57+.08
March	20.51+.07

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 19 5-16.
Demand Bills 4. 84.12.
Silver Commercial Foreign mined 71½.

New York, Oct. 24.

COTTON:—
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 61,000.
Day's Exports to Great Britain 4,000.
Day's Exports to Continent Nil.
Futures at New York.

January	20.49—.07
March	20.72—.07
May	20.85—.07
July	20.44
Spot Cotton at New York	21.30
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	20.80

Futures at New Orleans.

January	20.55—.03
March	20.47—.04

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 19 1/4.
Demand Bills 43450.
Silver Commercial Bars Foreign mined 71 3/8.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET. CLOSING PRICES.

New York, Oct. 23.

Months.	To-day's Prices.
January	20.56+.06
March	20.79+.03
May	20.92+.03
May	20.92+.04
July	unquoted.

Futures at New York:—

New York, Oct. 24.

Futures at New York.

Months.	To-day's price.
January	20.49—.07
March	20.72—.07
May	20.85—.07
July	20.44

Liverpool, Oct. 23.

Months	To-day's Prices
Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool:—	
October	11.04—.10
January	10.91—.12
March	10.98—.12
March	10.98—.12
May	11.05—.11

Liverpool, Oct. 24.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

Months.	To-day's price.
October	11.15+.11
January	11.04+.13
March	11.11+.13
May	11.16+.11

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 23.

Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports 392,000 bales.
Week's Exports to Great Britain 86,000 bales.
Week's Exports to France and Continent 140,000 bales.
Weeks Exports to Japan 63,000 bales.
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports 1,188,000.
Stock of Cotton at Interior Ports 1,379,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, Oct. 24.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	5,437,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	254,000
East Indian Visible Supply	99,000
American Visible Supply	3,829,000
Other Visible Supply	362,000
Total Sales	35,000
East Indian Sales	1,500
East Indian Stock	23,000
East Indian Forwarded	4,500
East Indian Actual Export	1,300
East Indian import of the week	1,000
American Afloat	249,000
East Indian Afloat	11,000
Total Afloat	352,000
Taking of the world's Spinners of American Cotton	489,000

WHEAT.

London, Oct. 24.

Barletta Russo—63½ lbs. January/February sellers 48/6.
Rosario Santa Fe—62½ lbs. January/February sellers 50/6.
Tone:—Firm and quiet.
Australian December/January sellers steady 51/3.
Choice White Karachi October/November nominal 53.
Wheat Afloat to United Kingdom 1,530,000 quarters.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are today's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

Bombay, Oct. 24.—6-30 p.m.

READY	Bazar Ra. a. p.	Rail-Town Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-80	55 0 0	6 4 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-80	55 0 0	8 4 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	56 0 0	8 5 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 14 0	11 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 12 0	11 6 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12 6 0	13 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12 5 0	12 10 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	11 13 0	12 4 0
Teaseed, White 85-15	68 0 0	14 2 0
Teaseed, Gajan 75-25	66 0 0	13 2 0
Teaseed, Gajan 50-50	64 0 0	13 2 0
Teaseed, Black	60 0 0	12 2 0
Poppyseed, White		13 0 0
Groundnuts	65 0 0	13 0 0
Mowrasseed		10 0
Barley		6 2 6
Castorseed	54 0 0	10 15 0
Jira	12 0 0	
FORWARD	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat May	8 5 9	
Linseed, May	12 5 0	

SEEDS.

London, Oct. 24.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata.)
Tone.—Steadier tone little doing.
October/November nearest value £18 1/4.
January/February paid £17 5/8.
Cottonseed Bombay November/December sellers £8.
Castorseed Bombay October/November sellers inactive lower offers £19 1/8.
Linseed Bombay October/November nominal £21 1/4.
Rapeseed, Feroszpore, Usual Bold, per ton October/November nominal £20.
Rapeseed, Toria, per ton October/November sellers £20 3/8.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guserat, per ton October/November nominal £20 3/8.
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore, per ton October/November nominal £19 7/8.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Neglected.
Yellow Cawnpore October/November £20 1/4.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 24.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/6 1-8.
Bank's selling D. D. 1/6 5/32.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/6 5/32.
Bank's selling D. D. 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. 1.6 13-32 7/16.
Bank's buying T. T. 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying D. D. 1/6 7/32.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 829
Bank's buying 3 M/st. D. T. Frcs. 894
Bank's buying 60 D/st. D D Frcs. 879

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 112.
Bank's buying 60 D/st. D. P. Rs. 108.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 165.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 215½.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 166½.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 374.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dols. 4.84 1/2
London—Paris Frcs. 114|75
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.19
London—Brussels Frcs. 106.03.
London—Rome Liras 123.00.
London—Berlin Marks 20.30.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange Market was steady—dull.

London, October 23.

Tele. Transfers 1/6 3/16 firm.
Bar Gold 84.4 11½ steady.
Bar Silver Spot 33 1-8 steady.

London, Oct. 24.

Tele. Transfers 1/6 3/16 steady.
Bar Gold 84.4.11 1/2 steady.
Bar Silver Spot 33 1/8 quiet.

London, Oct. 24.

Prague 163.56.
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs. 116.40.
Rentes 3 per cent 46 1/2.
Bar Silver (Spot) 33 1/8.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 32 7/8.
Closing Tone of Silver:—Unchanged closed quiet.
Discount Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 1/10/25.
Warsaw 2887.
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. 3 3/4.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 4 1/8.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months 4 1/8.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months 4 3/4.
Interest day to day loans 2 3/4.
Interest 7 days market loans 3 1/8.

London, Oct. 23.

Yesterday:—
Interest day to day loans 3.
Interest 7 days market loans 3 1/8.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 24.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/6 5/32
Bank Demand	1/6 3/16.
Doc. Acceptance 4 m/s	1/6/13/32
Fcs. Demand	817
American Dollars	374
Hongkong Dollars	165
Shanghai	215½
Japan	112½
Singapore	166 3/4

Tone:—Market steady.

London, October 23.

Exchange Belgium 106.25.
Exchange Athens 366.00.
Cuban Sugar 9/9 Oct. sellers.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Oct. 24.

3 Months 3-3/4 per cent.
6 Months 4-1-8 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4 per cent.
Money Call 1½ per cent.
1 month 1-6/4 to 2 per cent.
3 months 3 per cent.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 5 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steadier.

DISCOUNTS.

London, October 23.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m-st. 3 13-16.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 4 3.16.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st. 4 1-8.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st. 4 3-4.
Rentes 5 per cent 14½.

METAL REPORT.

London, Oct. 23.

Tin Block £236.

BULLION.

Bombay, Oct. 24.

Sovereign Ready 13-4-3.
Sovereign Forward 13-4-3.
National Bank Bar Gold 21-7-0.
Bar gold ready, Rs. 21-3-0.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21-3-0.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21-3-6
Bar silver ready Rs. 74-3-0
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 74-1-0.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 73-14-0

Bombay, Oct. 24.

Bar gold ready a. 84-11 1/2.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Oct. 24.

3½ per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 67-14.
4 per cent Conversion Loan Due 1931-36 Rs. 86-12.
5 per cent. War Loan Due 1929-47 Rs. 95-10.
5 per cent Loan Due 1935, Rs. 95.12.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) Due 1945, Rs. 99-3.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) Due 1945-55, Rs. 99-3.
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1928 Rs. 105.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1926, Rs. 100-6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1927, Rs. 101-6.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1930, Rs. 103-8.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1931, Rs. 104-2.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1932, Rs. 104-14.
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) Due 1935, Rs. 106-12.
4 per cent. Port Trust Due 1974, Rs. 75-0.
4 per cent Municipal Due 1974 Rs. 75.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal Due 1956 Rs. 101-14.
4 per cent. Improvement Trust Due 1974, Rs. 75.
6 per cent. Municipal Due 1929-49, Rs. 100-8.
Tone of Market:—Quiet.

SHARES.

London, Oct. 24.

Hongkong Bank £129 1/2.
Chartered Bank £19 3/4.
National Bank £46 3/4.
P. and O. Bank £9 7/8.
Eastern Bank £6.

LINSEED.

London, October 23.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags £20½ Oct.-Nov. sellers 19½ Apl/May seller.
Tone.—Linseed poor demand prices lower new crop small business doing at lower rates.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net.
37 5/8 Nov.-Dec. done and buyers.
37 5/8 July-April done and buyers.

Silver ready d. 33-2.
Silver forward d. 32-13.

TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet and steady. Very little business doing.
Market quiet and idle but the undertone is good.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, Oct. 24.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £87 1/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £98.
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £102 5/16.
Conversion Loan £76 1/4.
Indian Loan 5½ per cent £102 3/8.
Indian Loan 7 per cent £105.
Consols 2½ per cent 55 1/4.
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent 51 nominal.
Indian Stock 3½ per cent (Sterling Loan) 67 3/1.
Government Securities 3 per cent 57 5/8.

GOLD.

Bombay, Oct. 24.

Ready:—74/4
Vaida Kartak:—Opening 74/1 Lowest 74 At 6 p.m. 74.
Vaida Magsar:—Opening 74/14 Lowest 73/13 At 6 p.m. 73/13.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Kartak:—Opening 0/6/0.
Vaida Magsar:—Opening 0/15/0.
Tone:—Market quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, Oct. 24.

Ready:—21/3.
Vaida Kartak:—Opening 21/3 At 6 p.m. 21/3.
Vaida Magsar:—Opening 21/3 At 6 p.m. 21/3.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Kartak:—Opening 0/1/0.
Vaida Magsar:—Opening 0/2/0.
Tone:—Market quiet.

MOCATTAS SILVER REPORT.

London, Oct. 24.

There was good business, but bulk of transactions have been in carrying forward the old positions by both the bulls and bears—India and China were more inclined to buy than to sell. America was a small seller and Continent was not active. Owing to shortage for the near delivery the premium for spot has been 5/16, though now only it is 1/4—Stocks in London are not large and any shipments of importance from here might easily result in higher premium for near delivery.

SPORTING NEWS

SCHNEIDED CUP RACE.

MISHAP OF BRITISH TEAM.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

Baltimore.—Hinkler piloting the reserve Gloster-Napier machine failed in the reliability test. The British team announce that they will not enter the second machine for the Schneider Cup unless the weather conditions necessitate the postponement of the race. Hinkler when half a mile from the shore nosed through wolter of white-capper waves. The engine failed and the machine had to be towed in.

Baltimore (4-10 p.m.)—The Schneider Cup race has been postponed till to-morrow owing to strong easterly winds and rain.

Baltimore (8-40 p.m.)—Forecasts of unfavourable weather to-morrow have caused further postponement of the Schneider Cup race till 26th inst.

It is still possible that Britain will have two machines in the Schneider Cup seaplane race. Bert Hinkler owing to a broken bracing wire, failed to complete the navigability test with a reserve Gloster-Napier machine, but in response to the petition of the American and the Italian competitors, the referee agreed to allow the test to be carried out this morning.

Super-marine Napier S 4, Britain's chief hope, which crashed while taking part in the navigability test yesterday, was brought ashore to-day. It had its float shattered, wings broken and the centre section splintered. The crash of S 4 is the final of series of mishaps suffered by the British team since it left England. First, Capt Biard fell on a liner while on his way to New York, fracturing small bones of his right hand; secondly, windstorm damaged the machine, and thirdly Biard caught cold which forced him to take to bed. Biard was very nervous when he landed after the crash and was wrapped in blankets and put to bed.—Reuter.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE PROBABLES.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

The following are the Cambridgeshire probables:—Twelve Pointer (H. Beasley), Sansovino (T. Weston), Diophon (Carslake). Verdict (Beary), Reine Lumiere (Lane) Dumas (G. Richards), Dawson City (Jelliss), Tonton (Perdyman), Coram (Keogh), Pons Asinorum (Wadsworth), Masked Marvel (Ewing), Jarvie (Roberts) Paddy (Kirby), Purple Shade (Pryor), Roidore (Walsh), Valdore (Orme), Sir Kenneth (Hodges), Stolen Fruit (C. Richards), Tranquillete (Doyle), BDA (H. Leach), Brighter London (Howard), Blanc Mange (Sones), L'Eiglon (Alford), Creolian (Marshall), Mothers Son (G. Barber), Mademoiselle M (A Berry).

Jockeys have yet to be found for the following probables:—Conquistator, Blue Pete, Arcade, Page Tires, Sunderland and Statheros.—Reuter.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL MATCHES.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

The following are the results of the football matches played in the League to-day:

FIRST DIVISION.

Birmingha m1, Leicester 1, Blackburn 4, Notts County 1; Bury 2, Aston Villa 3, Cardiff 0, Manchester United 2, Everton 4, Leeds 2; Huddersfield 0, Newcastle 1; Manchester City 8, Burnley 3; Sheffield United 4, Arsenal 0; Sunderland 2, Bolton 1; Tottenham 3, Liverpool 1; West Bromwich 7, West Ham 1.

SECOND DIVISION.

Barnsley 2, Fulham 2; Blackpool 4, Wolverhampton 0; Bradford City 1, Oldham 1; Chelsea 5, Preston 0; Clapton Orient 1, South Shields 2; Darlington 7, Portsmouth 1; Derby 7, Stoke 3, Hull 1, Middlesbrough 2; Nottingham Forest 2, Sheffieul Wednesday 0; Port Vale 2, Stockport 0; Southampton 4, Swansea 1.

THIRD DIVISION (Southern Section).

Aberdare 2, Luton 5, Brentford 3, Swindon 1, Brighton 2, Queen's Park Rangers 1; Bristol City 0, Reading 1; Crystal Palace 3, Exeter 2; Millwall 1, Merthyr 1; Northampton 2, Newport 0; Norwich 1, Gilligham 0; Plymouth 7, Bournemouth 2, Southend 1, Charlton 2, Watford 2, Bristol Rovers 1,

NORTHERN SECTION.)

Ashington 1, Tranmere 0; Barro 1, Rochdale 3; Coventry 3, Dhrham 1; Crewe 1, Bradford 2, Doncaster 2, Halifax 2, Lincoln 4, Grimsby 1; Nelson 5, Hartlepools 2; New Brighton 1, Chesterfield 2; Southport 1, Rotherham 1; Wigan 2, Walsall 0; Wrexham 5, Accrington 6,

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Airdrieonians 2, Hamilton 1; Clydebank 2 Raith 3, Cowdenbeath 1, St. Mirren 1; Dundee United 3, Kilmarnock 1; Falkirk 2, St. Johnstone 1, Hearts 3, Partick 0, Morton 0, Celtir 5, Motherwell 1, Aberdeen 1, Queen's Park 2, Hibernians 0, Rangers 1, Dundee 2—Reuter.

In Friendly matches Corinthians beat Northern Nomads by four goals to two and London Caledonians drew with Oxford University neither side scoring.—Reuter.

RUGBY UNION MATCHES

LONDON, Oct. 24.

The following are the results of principal matches played in the Rugby Union to-day:

Blackheath 8, Cardiff 17, Bristol 14, London Irish 5, London Welsh 0, Coventry 3, New Port 9, Devonport Services 3; Glas-

RACING NUMEROLOGY.

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CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

SUNDAY'S MATCHES.

BOMBAY HINDUS WIN

The match between the Hindu Gymkhana, Bombay and the P. V. C. Hindu Gymkhana, Poona was resumed on Sunday morning, the local team carrying the overnight score (291 for the loss of 5 wickets), to 402 runs for a further loss of 2 wickets, before declaring. Pupala batted soundly for his 49 while S. S. Dongre had scored 54 when the side declared. The batting of the Poona side was disappointing for only four players entered double figures. D. B. Deodhar played a brilliant innings of 144 (not out) and seemed good enough for another hundred. The first wicket fell at 9 and Kagal bagged the next when twenty runs had been added. Then Deodhar and K. B. Sathe got into partnership and it was only at 98 that Sathe was run out. S. V. Gupte carried on the good work and assisted his doughty colleague to take the score to 156 before succumbing to M. H. C. Rana. After this a rot set in and the remaining bats could only collect 21 runs, Deodhar carrying his bat for a faultless 144. A remarkable feature about the Bombay fielding was that Mr. Extras failed to score.

ISLAM GYMKHANA & ELPHINSTONE C. CLUB DRAW.

The match between the Islam Gymkhana and the Elphinstone Cricket Club resulted in a draw. The former, batting first, scored 220, I. A. Shakoor, A. G. Kazi and S. G. Rasool doing well with the willow. Elavia bowled very well, capturing seven wickets in all. The visitors gave a good display and had only lost two wickets when stumps were drawn, the score being 150 runs. S. N. Gandhi was unlucky to be run out when he seemed well on the way to a century.

SATURDAY'S MATCH.

ISLAM GYM. & TURNER MORRISON DRAW.

Although a draw is a very unsatisfactory end to a cricket match, it seems to be a necessary evil in local Saturday cricket. Games, generally, are due to commence at 2-30 p.m. but in most cases half-an-hour elapses before the players are ready to take the field. This leaves only three hours for two entire teams to be dismissed, and there is still the tea interval to be considered. At the present time the pitches are in such a condition that even a mediocre batsman should have no difficulty in holding his own for a respectable period. There is no other reasonable alternative and things must progress as they have been doing.

Batting first the Islam Gym. ran up a total of 152 for the loss of 7 wickets before declaring. A. G. Khan with an unbeaten 42 was topscorer but Vali Ahmed and Md. Shah, with 39 and 26 respectively, helped to collect a useful total. Of the company team only Radcliffe and Cunningham showed confidence and both passed the half century. When stumps were drawn the score was 142 runs for 5 wickets.

Scores:—

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

Shakoor, c Radcliffe, b Vesania	7
Vali Ahmed, c Cunningham, b Dave...	39
K. Contractor, b Dave	4
G. M. Lakhani, c Cunningham, b Vesania	7
Md. Shah, b D'Souza	26
A. G. Khan not out	42
A. G. Kazi, c D'Souza, b Dave	16
P. B. Esfani not out	4
Jasdinwalla, Joomer did not bat.	
Extras	11
Total (for 7 wickets)	152.

TURNER MORRISON.

Shunker, c Shah, b Kazi	10
Suntoke, c Shah, b Kazi	10
Dave, b Lakhani	4
Radcliffe, c Esfani, b Lakhani	55
French, c Khan, b Lakhani	0
Cunningham not out	52
Vesania not out	2
D'Souza, Maganlal, Ophert, and Smyke did not bat.	
Extras	5
Total (for 5 wickets)	142

gow Academicals 25, Edinburgh University 0, Edinburgh Wanderers 14, Glasgow High School 8, Llanelly 8, Gloucester 6, Harlequins 10, Guys Hospital 3; Heriotonians 16, Watsonians 5, Moseley 11, Leicester 8, Neath 8, Swansea 0, Old Merchant Taylors 18, Old Blues 5, London Scottish 14, Old Alleynians 12, Cambridge University 5, Richmond 8, Royal High School 3, Edinburgh Academicals 3, Oxford University 8, Portsmouth United Services 8.—Reuter.

In the Rugby County Championship, Devon lost to Gloucestorshire by 11 points to 5 at Exeter.—Reuter.

ENGLAND-IRELAND MATCH.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

Fine weather favoured the England-Ireland match at Belfast, the attendance numbering about thirty-five thousand. Both the teams were slow in settling down. The Irish forwards made many dashing rushes, but were foiled each time by the English backs whose defence was very sound. The play was more energetic in the second half and the Irish halfbacks were conspicuous for some fine spoiling work. The English forwards lacked combination, but improved towards the end. The draw is a fair reflex of the game.—Reuter.

A SEAPLANE CRASHES.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

Baltimore.—The specially constructed super-marine Napier S4 seaplane with which the British hoped to wrest the Schneider Cup from America to-morrow, crashed this morning and was totally wrecked. The Pilot, Captain Biard, is suffering from immersion shock, but is otherwise uninjured.—Reuter's Special.

SPINNING ESSAY.

PRIZE DIVIDED.

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":—The reader will, remember that early this year Sjt. Rewanshanker Jagjivan announced a prize of one thousand rupees to be given to the writer of the best essay on hand-spinning, its history and its use. These were the terms:

(1) The essay should be in English in four parts; the first part to contain the history of hand-spinning and the Khaddar (meaning hand-spun, including the celebrated Shubnum of Dacca) trade of India before the British advent, the second part should trace the history of the art of hand-spinning and and the Khaddar trade, the third part should be an examination of the possibilities of hand-spinning and Khaddar and a comparison between the Indian mill-industry and hand-spinning and hand-weaving, the fourth part should examine the possibilities of achieving boycott of foreign cloth through the spinning-wheel. The essay should be supported by authoritative statistics and should have an appendix containing a list of all the reference books and authorities used by the author in support of his argument.

(2) The essay may be as brief as the competitors wish to make it, consistently with the giving of a full record of facts and figures.

(3) The essay should be sent to the office of "Young India" by registered bookpost, with the author's name on a separate sheet and should reach the office of "Young India" not later than 15th March next. The judges will be Messrs. Shankerla Banker, Maganlal K. Gandhi and myself. The result will be announced not later than 31st March 1925. The judges will reserve to themselves the right of rejecting all the essays if they fall below a certain standard. The prize will be paid to the winner on the announcement thereof. The right of publication will vest in the All-India Khadi Board in accordance with the donor's wishes.

Later Sjt. Ambalal Sarabhai was invited also to act as judge and he kindly consented. The time fixed for the delivery of the essay was 15th March. It was subsequently extended to 30th April and over sixty essays were received within the stipulated time. Each one of the judges carried on an independent examination. Two of us awarded the first prize to one, the third awarded the first prize to another and the fourth to a third. After mutual consultation we decided upon splitting the prize and distributing it between Sjt. S. V. Puntambekar and Sjt. N. S. Vardachari and the judges have proposed that either both of them or, if it is not possible for them to do so, whoever has the leisure and the inclination should combine the essays and give for publication the result of the combination. I am sorry that means a little more delay. All the delay that has upto now taken place has been unavoidable. The examination had to be and was thorough. That by itself took a great deal of time. The delay that has now taken place is equally inevitable, the idea being to give to the public a thoroughly good compendium on hand-spinning. I congratulate the prize-winners and I tender my congratulations also to those who have not been able to win the prize, for the effort made by them. For some of the essays show a great deal of diligence.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Railway Board have sanctioned detailed survey by South Indian Railway Agency for the extension on the metre gauge of the Pallachi-Podanur Railway from Podanur to Combatore.—T. P.

A representation signed by about fifty non-official members of the U. P. Legislative Council has been submitted to the Governor complaining of the paucity of meetings of the Council, pointing out the necessity of more frequent meetings and requesting holding of a session early in November.—A. P.

A Rangoon message of October 24th states: The Irrawady Flotilla Company's crews strike which started on the 1st September seems to be collapsing now as about one hundred strikers came to the company's office to-day and informed the management of their decision to return to work unconditionally.—A. P.

The Secretary, Municipal Committee Amritsar has issued a notice inviting public objections to the imposition of a quit tax of six pies on each railway ticket from and to Amritsar.—A. P.

A Calcutta message of October 24th says:—Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling six and three sixteenths pence and demand bills were one shilling six and seven thirty-seconds pence.—A. P.

The Third Berar National Liberal Conference commences its sitting on Sunday at 8 a.m. in the Victoria Technical Institute under the presidentship of Mr. H. N. Kunzru of Allahabad.—A. P.

CONVICTED UNDER SECTIONS 124-A, AND 153-A OF I.P.C.

Rangoon, Oct. 23.—Mr. K. N. Subbaya Naidu, printer, publisher and editor of "Desopakari", a Tamil weekly, who was charged with publishing an article headed "Who has impoverished Burma" in the issue of 21st August was found guilty by the District Magistrate and directed to undergo 9 months' and 6 months' simple imprisonment under sections 124A and 153A of the I. P. C respectively the sentences to run concurrently.

For the other article headed "Results of Slavery" which appeared in the issue of the same paper of 28th August he was found guilty under section 153A I. P. C. and directed to undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment, this sentence to run on the expiry of the sentence of nine months' simple imprisonment passed for the first article.—A. P.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 24.

Skuld, Hansen, Bangkok.
Konderkerk, Coerkemp, Hamburg.
Varsova, Watson, Busreh.
Vita, Grant, Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 25.

Ethel Radcliff, Jones, Hull.
Honolulu Maru, Fujita, Kobe.
Chybassa, Longhurst, Calcutta.
Ormara, Cook, Rangoon.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Oct. 24.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Drachenfels, 3879, Karachi, 26/10, L Edwards Ltd.
2 Ranchi, 9316, London, 7/11, M M and Co.
6 C/London, 5714, Karachi, 3/11, K Nixon and Co.
7 Takada, 4223, N.F., N.F., M M and Co.
8 Japan, 3837, Karachi, 23/10, M M and Co.
10 Khandalla, 3289, Durban, 28/10, M M and Co.
11 Toyooka Maru, 4388, Kobe, 31/10, N Y Kaisha.
12 Clan Urquhart, 3757, M Coast, 31/10, J Linlay and Co.
14 Pilana, 4829, Trieste, 1/11, L Triestino and M. I.
15 Arcturus, 3816, New York, 28/10, Volkart Bros.
17 Snowdon, 3248, Leith, 25/10, Graham's Trading Co Ltd.

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Bandra, 1877, P. Gulf, 28/10, M M and Co.
5 Jalatarang, 1464, Rangoon, 28/10, Scindia S N Co.
9 Honolulu Maru, 3541, Kobe, 25/10, O S Kaisha.
30 Tons Haresfield, 3212, N.F., N.F., M M and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Gambada, 3252, Calcutta, 23/10, M M and Co.
F Jehangir, 2157, R S Ports, 24/10, T Morrison and Co.
L/M Nordmark, 906, N.F., N.F., L Edwards Ltd.
P Dalgoma, 3571, N.F., N.F., M M and Co.

EXPORTS.

Oct. 24.

S S Kondekerk for Hamburg:—55 bales cotton, Chachaty Cotton Export; 55 bales cotton fly, K Visram and Co.

S S Kondekerk for Rotterdam:—4000 cwts groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co Ltd; 2300 cwts linseed oil cake, L Ebramji.

S S Ethel Radcliffe for Antwerp:—45 bales cotton, The Bombay Co Ltd.

S S Brachenfels for Hamburg:—56 bales cotton, Textile Products Ltd.

S S Pilsna for Trieste:—385 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros Ltd; 440 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd.

S S City of London for Liverpool:—106 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co Ltd.

S S Arcturus for New York:—42 bales cotton waste, V N Joshi.

S S Arcturus for Philadelphia:—23 bales goat hair, Deccan Trading Co Ltd.

S S Toyooka Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co; 100 bales cotton, N Manilal and Co; 510 bales cotton, N Fatehally.

S S Honolulu Maru for Kobe:—300 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co; 100 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

S S Honolulu Maru for Hongkong:—200 cwts, old buffer pickers, K Sorabjee and Co; 131 red raisins, 41 cwts cloves, E S Abdul Karim.

S S Honolulu Maru for Osaka:—100 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ltd.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

The Governor of Bombay presided at a meeting in connection with the Agricultural Show for 1926 at Government House on Friday.

Mr. W. W. Smart lunched at Government House Ganeshkhind on Friday.

Sir Charless Innes leaves Simla on 29th October to open the Khyber Railway on 2nd November. He leaves the frontier on 3rd for Delhi on route to Bombay where he reaches on the 5th. Leaving Bombay on the 6th he returns to Delhi on the 8th.

Mr. Syed Abdul Raouf who has just retired from the Punjab High Court bench has returned to Allahabad where he will reside.

Calcutta.—A communique says: Major R. H. Bott arrived here on Saturday to stay at Belvedere.—A. P.

Rangoon.—Sir Alexander Muddiman who arrived here on Friday morning from Calcutta by "Arankola" proceeded direct to R. I. M. S. "Clive" which left for Port Blair almost immediately.—A. P.

The Governor of Bombay received the Chief of Sangli, The Nawab of Belha and Sardar Khan Bahadur Adarji M. Dalal at Government House Ganeshkhind on Saturday.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson were 'At Home' at Government House Ganeshkhind on Saturday on the occasion of the Body Guard Sports.

JIVRAJ BALOO MILL CO.

ALLEGED FALSE BALANCE SHEET.

The case in which Mr. Husseinbhoy Abdulbhoy Lalji, Mr. Kursondas Thackersey Raoji and Mr. Abdul Razak N. A. Lalji, three of the Directors of the Jivraj Baloo Mill Company, were charged under Section 131 of the Indian Companies' Act with having circulated amongst shareholders statements false in material particulars, at the instance of Mr. Ranchodlal Sakalchand, a shareholder, was resumed before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, on Saturday.

Mr. S. G. Velinkar, Bar-at-Law, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Blunt, Solicitor, defended the first and second accused. Mr. Jauni appeared for the third accused.

The facts of the case as alleged by the complainant have been reported before. All the accused pleaded not guilty to the charge.

The first accused in his statement stated that he was a partner in the firm A. J. Lalji and Co., the selling and managing agents of the Jivraj Baloo Mill Co., also a director of the Company and an M.L.C. By an order of the Bombay High Court in a suit the powers of the directors and of the Company were suspended and Mr. D. M Wadia was appointed manager pending the hearing of the suit. The management and conduct of business of the Company was restored to the directors in September, 1924, and Mr. D. M. Wadia was discharged from his office of manager. The charge of the mill was handed over in December, 1924.

Early in 1925 Mr. Wadia handed a balance sheet for the year ended March, 1924, signed by the auditors, but unsigned by him. In the report accompanying that balance sheet the directors stated that neither they nor the agents had been concerned in the management of the mill during the financial year ended March, 1924, and that therefore it was beyond their power to offer any remarks upon the financial position of the Company.

On 2nd May, 1925, the deponent had an opportunity of looking into the balance sheet when he found on the debit side an item of Rs. 93.046 as due by A. J. Lalji and Co. He drew the attention of the Secretary to what was palpably a mistake and requested him to look into the accounts at once. The balance sheet as originally drawn up by the auditors was correct in accordance with the headings of account in the books as they stood on 31st March, 1924, but the headings were incorrect due to a mistake made five years previously whereby the sum of Rs. 93,046 was shown as due by the firm, whereas the books and also the balance sheet should have shown a sum of Rs. 82,667 due by the firm in Bombay and Rs. 10.378 due by A. and J. Lalji of Aden and Calcutta.

The deponent denied that as an officer of the Company he knowingly and wilfully authorised or permitted a default. His directions to the Secretary of the Company were to make the required alteration in the books and the balance sheet and to get the same initialled by the auditors. Assuming that the Court came to the conclusion that the deponent was guilty of a technical offence in authorising an alteration which rendered the balance sheet correct, although differing in an immaterial respect from the balance sheet drawn up and audited by the auditors, he submitted that as he acted both honestly and reasonably in the matter, it was eminently a case for relief under Section 231 of the Companies' Act.

TWO ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

The second accused in the course of his statement said he was a director of the Company, but had no connection with the agents' firm. He could neither read, write nor understand English. He confirmed what was stated to the Court by the first accused. He was not aware until the filing of the complaint that any alteration had been made in the balance sheet.

The third accused said the alterations and corrections made were not brought to his notice. He had not signed the balance sheet or the covering report as it related to a period when he was not officiating as director.

His Worship discharged the second and third accused on the evidence. The case was proceeded with against the first accused and the Court heard the arguments of the defence counsel.

The case is proceeding.

MOTOR CAR FATALITY.

At about 3 p.m. on Friday a motor car No. Z4079 owned by Ootamlal Muljibhai residing at Nagdevi Cross Lane and driven by one Daya Mavji was proceeding along Girgaon Road from the direction of Thackurdwar when a Hindu girl named Vatatlabai, aged nine years, was knocked down while crossing the road. She was removed to the G. T. Hospital whence she was discharged as her father refused to keep her there. She died at her residence at Girgaon Road on Friday night.

At an inquest held by the Coroner, the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

"ACCIDENTAL DEATH" IN HOSPITAL.

On the 17th instant, Arjun Ramchandra, a Hindu Pardeshi (30), was sent by Messrs. A. Hyland and Co. for treatment of fever and was admitted in the J. J. Hospital. At about 3 a.m. on the 19th inst. (Monday) Miss Hutchison, Night Superintendent, while strolling round the wards heard sounds of groaning and found Arjun lying injured on the ground in front of the lavatories. He was immediately removed to the Casualty ward where on examination it was ascertained that he had sustained slight injuries on the upper lip, mouth and cheek. He had taken off the hospital clothes and was trying to abscond from the hospital when it appeared while getting down the staircase he slipped and fell through a window to the ground. He died on Friday death being due to the haemorrhage of the brain.

At an inquest held by the Coroner the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH—

LAUD, Ganpatrao Narayan, (for several years Diwan of Palitana and other States in Kathiawar and Manager of Rajkot and Venkaneer States) at the age of 75 at his residence at Gamdevi on Friday, 23rd October, 1925.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.—A meeting of the Managing Committee of the Social Service League, Bombay, will be held at the office of the League (Girgaum) today (Monday), at 7 p.m. (S.T.)

MONDAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.—A concert programme of Vocal and Instrumental Music arranged by Mr. Geo E. Ash will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club on Monday, the 26th instant, at 6.45 p.m. Call Sign 2 F. V. Wavelength 387 Metres.

THE ENIGMA OF MOUNT AGEL.—One of the finest pictures that has ever come to Bombay opened on Saturday at the Pathe Cinema, where it will command attention for a week. "The Enigma of Mount Agel", a story of the French Alps, features a marvellously well trained Ape who is so clever that one feels that a man's brain must be lodged in its skull. The setting in the snow-clad Alps is a fitting back-ground for this tense drama unfolded before the few mortals living and struggling in this remote outpost. The Ape-episodes bring out the adventurous strain in every spectator and the struggle of James Amyl, the young Astronomer, to get sufficient means to marry is dramatic, and is bound to provide a good evening's entertainment.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF UNIDENTIFIED PERSON.

At about 8 a.m. on Friday Police Constable No. 2107-D was on his round when on Connaught Road he found a Hindu aged about 28 years lying sick on the road. He removed him to the J. J. Hospital where he died shortly after admission. Police made enquiries but could not trace any relatives or friends.

The body was removed to the morgue where after recording, the police constable's evidence, the Coroner, adjourned further hearing.

VICTIM TO KITE FLYING MANIA.

Prabhakar Shamrao aged ten years residing in a Cement Chawl at Foras Road was flying a kite on Friday afternoon when he fell down from the terrace from a height of 50 feet. Death was instantaneous.

At an inquest held by the Coroner the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

DEATH FROM OPIUM POISONING.

At about 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday, one Vajubai wife of Harji a Hindu Lohar (35) residing on the second floor of a house at Babula Tank Road was found unconscious in a swing cot in her house by her husband. He sent for Dr. Gadre, who on examining her suspected the case of opium poisoning and advised her removal to the J. J. Hospital where she died on Friday morning.

At the inquest held by Mr. Frank Oliveira, the Acting Coroner, Harji Kisan, deceased's husband said, the deceased was suffering from stomach pain for the last two years and was tired of her life.

Medical evidence showed that death was due to opium poisoning.

The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

KAKORI DACOITY CASE.

Ramkishan Shivalal Khatri who was wanted by the Police in connection with the Kakori Train Dacoity case was arrested at Poona and has been brought to Lucknow. The identification proceedings of all the accused arrested in connection with this case were concluded to-day.—A. P.

S. I. CO-OPERATIVE CONSUMERS' SOCIETY.

The third half-yearly general body meeting of the South Indian Co-operative Consumers Society was held on Sunday evening at Manic Bagh, Matunga, G. I. P. at which a large number of members were present. After a lively discussion the half-yearly report on the working of the Society, which showed that the Society had transacted business to the extent of Rs. 10 000 and made a net profit of 10 per cent on the sales was adopted. It will be remembered that this Society is the only society of its kind conducted by the South Indian residents of Bombay whose management has been in the hands of a band of selfless workers.

COUNCIL OF STATE.

The Viceroy Lord Reading has dissolved the Council of State and called upon the Constituencies of the Council of State in Bombay Presidency to elect members before 26th November.

AVIATION ACHIEVEMENT.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

"An achievement which would have a vast revolutionary effect on aviation of the future." Thus Sir Sefton Bancker describes autogiro mentioned on the 19th instant. The "Morning Post," in a leader on this matter, even says that the next stage will probably consist in the recognition of all other types of aeroplane as obsolete as was said in the case of battleships.—Reuter.

NOTICE.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LD., Lahore, and its branches are receiving season deposits at rates to be enquired."

B. N. SINGH,
Secretary.

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IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Readers of the "Bombay Chronicle" are requested to mention this paper when replying to advertisements

The Bombay Chronicle.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1925.

STOCK EXCHANGE REFORM.

It is unfortunate that the proper administration of the Bombay Stock Exchange, which is of the greatest importance to the public of Bombay, has been involved in controversy. Our readers will remember that this controversy started during a period of wild speculation, of corners and crises. A demand was made in the Bombay Legislative Council for an enquiry into the administration of the Bombay Stock Exchange on the ground that the public were penalised in favour of all or some brokers. This demand was influentially supported by the public and the Government appointed a committee of enquiry. Before the Government appointed the committee they negotiated with the Board of Directors, who were not willing to admit the need for reforms or to effect any improvements. After the committee was appointed there was a threat in certain quarters of the Stock Exchange to boycott the enquiry, but wiser counsels prevailed and the Stock Exchange co-operated with the Atlay Committee, which prepared a very sensible report with the dissenting minute of Mr. B. J. Desai. After the publication of this report the exhibition made by some of the Directors of the Bombay Stock Exchange was hardly creditable. Individual members of the committee were singled out for attack and various other individuals in Bombay highly-placed in the business world were also threatened with exposure. Every witness who had the courage to state the public case was roughly handled in the course of an authoritative statement issued by the Stock Exchange, and, lastly, there was a wild attack on the chairman of the committee, who, it must be remembered, was at one time chairman of the London Stock Exchange, that he was ignorant of essential requirements in the management of a stock exchange. In the meawhile the Government, who had adopted throughout a correct attitude and who had proceeded in the matter of the stock exchange reform not with haste, but with great circumspection, offered a charter as a means of minimum interference. The directors of the Bombay Stock Exchange,—under whose valuable advice it is not necessary to enquire,—not only rejected this offer with scorn, but wanted to ignore all that had occured and all that had been thought, said and written, and expected, like the ostrich, that when they buried their head in the sand, nobody would look at them. Subsequent crises and their settlement in the Stock Exchange exhausted public patience and pressure was again put on Government to proceed along with the necessary reform, in particular to secure that forward transactions in shares would take place freely and without any arbitrary powers in the hands of anybody. The problem before Government was the stoppage of forward transactions altogether or their regulation under healthy conditions so as to obviate the charge at any time of manipulation by any of the directors. The Government took this course and the result is the Bill, which has now gone into the hands of a Select Committee.

We have given this brief history in order to justify the support which we give to the Bill, which Government have introduced. Normally, interference by Government in the course of trade anywhere is strongly to be deprecated. During the war the public put up with price fixations and control only because it was a period of great emergency. But we fear, if the broker community feel dissatisfied with the Bill, they will have to thank those in whose hands they have unreservedly put themselves during the last three years. These men have tried to create in Bombay an impression that every one, who spoke of stock exchange reform, was an enemy of the broker community almost in the same manner in which Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas and some of his friends are seeking to create an impression that every one, who even mentions the Currency Commission, is attacking him personally. Such device can succeed only up to a point. Even the broker community themselves must have now found out that bluff of this kind cannot stand in the path of public opinion and that even the chairman of the Stock Exchange, however mighty he may be, can be ultimately made to bow to the wishes of the public. On the other hand, regulation by law of the activities of an organization like the Stock Exchange can be supported only when that law is passed with full public co-operation and when it is supported in the spirit in which it is conceived, viz., to remove abuses in the Exchange. The function of this legislation to our mind is negative and should be so and the imposition of any authority, visible or otherwise, for interference into the day-to-day affairs of the Bombay Stock Exchange cannot be supported in spite of the condemnation which attaches to the directors for their obstinacy in meeting public opinion. We trust the Select Committee will, therefore, while approving the principle, moderate the powers of Government under Clause 3 to impose a new rule on the Stock Exchange. We do not want the Government to impose any new rule on the Stock Exchange but only to exercise the power of suggesting an alteration in the rule when there is a representation made to them that the operation of a particular rule bears unfavourably on any section of the public.

We are sorry that Government have not seen the wisdom of making a declaration, which was asked for by the Indian Merchants' Chamber, to the effect that no rules would be imposed by the Government on the Stock Exchange which were not encompassed in the majority report of the Atlay Committee. Whatever reforms the public asked for were all considered by the Atlay Committee and their recommendations must be assumed for the period of the next few years to come, at all events, to cover all the necessary improvements. This safeguard will make the present legislation acceptable to the public and to the more sober elements amongst the broker community. As for the small section, which has hitherto considered itself wise and, therefore, competent to defy every one including the Government, the best way of putting it in the wrong is to indicate that what the public wanted after all is not to take away any of the rights and privileges enjoyed by the brokers, but to secure the prevention of abuse of these rights in the public interest. If Bombay City as a city has got a bad name in the financial world, not a little of it is due to the serried contests between bears and bulls accompanied by the usual weapons of false rumours and supported internally by the promised or purchased assistance of this or that director. These things should be abolished. While the machinery of the Stock Exchange lends itself easily to gambling and speculation, it is there primarily not to facilitate gambling, but to promote *bona fide* transactions and the whole point of public criticism of the Stock Exchange has been that there has been serious deviation from this standpoint and that the interests of gamblers have ranked with the directors prior to the interests of the public. We hope in spite of all that has been written on the Stock Exchange, the finale will be on the whole satisfactory to every one concerned.

WOMAN IN ISLAM.

Replying to some ignorant Western critics who accuse Islam of having degraded womanhood, Lord Headley has contributed an informing article to the September number of the "Islamic Review" on the position of woman in Islam. In that article he silences the critics by quoting a number of sayings of Muhammad indicating the respect in which he held women. To take only three of these: "Women are the twin-halves of men". "God enjoins upon you to treat women well, for they are your mothers, daughters, and aunts." "The rights of women are sacred. See that women are maintained in the rights granted to them." Lord Headley also quotes the beautiful saying familiar to Muslims that "Paradise lies at the feet of the mother." These are apt quotations and serve to show beyond doubt that whatever shortcomings there are in the status of Muslim women, they are not because of the religion of Islam but in spite of it. The more pertinent question, however, is not what the Prophet said but whether his sayings are being followed in the right spirit by his followers. A candid reply to the question will be that to a large extent the noble ideals of the Prophet have been lost sight of where they have not been perverted. For instance, Muhammad nowhere *enjoined* polygamy. At a time when unrestricted polygamy was rampant he started by controlling it and limited the number of wives to four. Even this permissive polygamy was subjected to such rigorous restrictions that it became next to an impossibility in ordinary cases. But how many Muslims to-day totally disregard the restrictions! We are happy that at last Young Turkey, where, as to-day's cable shows, women are at last coming to their own, is taking the lead in attempting to abolish polygamy. We are equally happy that the Conference of the Muslim women of this Presidency held at Poona in August last unanimously passed a resolution in favour of monogamy. Take again the pernicious custom of the *Purdah*. It was not ordained by the Prophet. On the other hand, in his time women were free to enter any and every sphere of national life. The *Purdah* came later, probably under exceptional circumstances. But it has persisted to this day and is even supposed to be a mark of dignity, though it is universally felt to be an encumbrance and has considerably retarded the secondary and higher education of Muslim women. Well-wishers of Islam, therefore, should not only cherish the Prophet's sayings about women, but should do everything in their power to abolish all obnoxious customs which rob women of their rights and opportunities. M. Pierre Crabites, writing in "Asia", does not exaggerate when he describes the Arabian Prophet as "probably the greatest champion of woman's rights that the world has ever known." Speaking from his own experience of the judicial bench in Egypt he says:

"I then and there perceived that woman occupies her commanding place in Islam because the Prophet Muhammad, as early as the seventh century of the Christian Era, conferred upon the married woman of his land extraordinary property right. Before my investigations ended the conviction was borne home to me that Mohammad was probably the greatest Champion of Woman's Rights that the world has ever known. I shall confine myself to pointing out that Muhammadan Law, as defined by the Prophet and as to-day applied in Islam permits the wife to do with her assets whatever she pleases without consulting her husband, who in such matter has no greater rights than any perfect stranger. It will be readily admitted, I think, that there are several American States and various foreign countries which refuse thus to honour the signature of a married woman. I mean by this that the Muhammadan wife to-day enjoys, in respect of her property, prerogatives that are still denied to millions of her less fortunate Occidental sisters."

But Muhammed did not merely say "The rights of women are sacred". He added, "See that women are maintained in the rights granted to them."

Notes of the Day.

Move to the Left.

We do not quite like the interpolation of Mahatma Gandhi's name to justify the acceptance of a seat on the Skeen Committee by Pandit Motilal Nehru. When the Swarajists wanted to enter the Councils and carry on obstruction, Mahatma Gandhi advised them to keep their place if they really wanted it, and boldly try the effects of Council-action; indeed he asked them not to obstruct but to make the best of the radical departure from the policy of the complete boycott of the Councils. Once entry into the Councils was predicated, Mahatma Gandhi was prepared to advise strenuous co-operation; for to him the acid test of co-operation or non-co-operation consists of the conduct of the electorate and the process of election. We wish therefore the name of Gandhiji will not be unduly tossed about to explain the acceptance by Swarajists of any Government nominations. The Swarajists ought to recognise that their policy rests on results, and if adequate results have not been realised let them realise the importance of working in the country for a fuller mandate and a fuller representation. At Cawnpore, Pandit Motilal has delivered a speech portending drastic advance in the policy of the Swaraj party. Even so simple a demand as the removal of disabilities from political workers who suffered in jail, has been rejected by the Government. The sentence of a court is exhaustive, but the executive prefers to amplify it by the deprivation of electoral rights. The attitude of Government must be an eye-opener to sanguine speculators in co-operation, and the Swarajist member of the Skeen Committee has more illusions about the non-niggardly spirit of Lord Birkenhead than the Andhra Conference that sought to condemn, without reservation, the access to the Skeen Committee as a profitless lapse. The Swaraj party does require a shake-up—and a move towards the left wing of the Congress.

Sorry Repetition.

We regret that Colonel Crawford's activities among the local European community have ended in the usual vapourings about the collection of funds and the safety of the Empire. At Madras the gallant soldier told certain presumptuous members of the Anglo-Indian community to keep their place and not aspire to mingle with their betters; in Bombay there were no proposals of assimilation with the Anglo-Indians. What both these communities lack, is a constructive programme in which they can unite and do good service to India. With our keen sense of delicateness and propriety we gave a hint last week to the European Association to formulate a constructive programme of steady civility to Indians. Colonel Crawford failed to take the hint and dilated on the importance of Europeans playing in the arena of Indian affairs. He went the length of repeating the decadent slogan of the Indo-British Association that the support of agitation, not particularly pro-Indian, should be regarded as an insurance contribution to the permanence of British interests in India. We ask the European community to moderate their high falutin declarations and descend to the constructive programme we suggest. The protection of British interests is as safe as the foundation of the pyramids; what we want is the better inculcation of habitual courtesy in the treatment of Indians. With Indians pursuing the anti-untouchability programme, Europeans should develop the propaganda of inter-racial courtesy. Theirs is a unique position, but instead of doing something solid and useful, the big swells dwell on sententious vagaries. Colonel Crawford asks the big swells to take a hand in politics, but the concern of big swells is to return home to the land of their fathers which welcomes them back. For good work, they must concentrate on the constructive programme.

Agriculture and Industry.

In his speech at the Government House, Poona, explaining the objects of the proposed Presidency Agricultural Show, His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson referred to one of "some very remarkable criticisms" which he had seen to the effect that "the Government of India and the Secretary of State are now devoting public attention to agriculture in order to do as much harm as possible to the industrial development of India." Sir Leslie Wilson characterised this as a singularly inept suggestion. Whether the criticism is justified or not, there can hardly be any doubt that the actual policy adopted by the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India has been disastrous to Indian industry as evidenced, to quote only one instance, by the present plight of the cotton industry. Whoever, again, may be benefiting by the currency policy of the Government of India it is certainly not Indian industry. That is not, however, the real point of criticism against the Government. The truth is that no genuine efforts are made by Government to help either the industrial or agricultural development of the country. There is, of course, no lack of profuse sympathy with the Indian ryot, but the sympathy does not materialise itself into deeds. The criticism against the Government is not that they are directing public attention to agriculture in order to do as much harm as possible to the industrial development of the country, but that the attention is either not directed in the right manner or is confined merely to lip-service to the importance of agriculture or to misdirected or inadequate efforts. We trust the Presidency Agricultural Show, which is to be organised in Poona next year under the auspices of His Excellency the Governor, will not deserve such criticism. We heartily welcome the enterprise and bespeak public support to it. A Show of the kind proposed will not fail to be of considerable benefit to the agriculturists provided it is a genuine agriculturists' show and, as Dr. Mann said, a real inspirational movement and not fashioned after the manner of the royal show. Even so the utility of such shows is limited. The root problem of Indian agriculture consists in the heavy indebtedness and the appalling illiteracy of the agriculturists. The indebtedness is, in no small measure, the result of the rigidity and severity of the State's demand from the land. Until adequate efforts are made to remove the illiteracy of the agriculturists by a system of free and compulsory education suited to his requirements and to relieve his indebtedness by a radical reform in the land revenue system, recognising a minimum of exemption from the State's demand, no real improvement in agriculture can be expected.

Bhavnagar.

The latest annual report of the Bhavnagar State contains nothing very remarkable about the progress of the State. In the advance of representative institutions or the intimate personal relationship between the rulers and the ruled, Bhavnagar cannot bear comparison with a second class State like Rajkot; in educational advance, it has neither a basis of compulsory primary education nor is its college adequately staffed or intellectually well equipped; in the matter of drink-evil, the late Maharaja, with commendable courage formulated the policy of prohibition which, we are glad to see, is being pursued and enlarged by Sir Prabhashanker Pattani who is placing a ban on the manufacture or sale of foreign liquor except for medicinal purposes. We trust it will be followed by a similar ban on the sale of opium, for despite prohibition of country liquor the Abkari revenue has increased in the current year. On education and medical relief, the State spends less than on the police and the troops combined. We see no need for duplicating the police and the army in an Indian State for either the police could be trained and armed to put down dacoits or the troops could be used for civic purposes. At any rate the expenditure on the police and the army which exceed by over a lakh that on educational and sanitary work is excessive. And the expenditure on the police is increasing every year—from Rs. 1,94 thousands it rose to Rs. 2,17 thousands and now it stands at Rs. 2,37 thousands. But the lion's share on the expenditure side falls to public works the cost of which increased by 3 lakhs in the year under report and stands at the figure of Rs. 14 lakhs—an excessive proportion when we remember that it is more than four times the expenditure on education and that it includes the construction of police line blocks, a bungalow of the Commandant and lines for bandsmen in the infantry at Bhavnagar as well as police quarters in the districts while an irrigation project is being starved. The expenditure, in fact, is not well-distributed and serves to maintain a top-heavy administration according to mediaeval notions rather than to promote popular welfare.

Blank Negation.

But the greatest failure of the present Administration is in its refusal to keep pace with the growing and moderate aspirations of the people in the matter of developing representative institutions either through constitutional advance or recognition of the right of non-official citizens to participate in public work. Thus the Council has refused to recognise the Bhavnagar State Subjects' Conference or respond to the exceedingly modest demands of the Popular Assembly such as the introduction of an elective element or the right of discussion, *without* voting, of the budget. The State authorities have taken the right step in setting up a committee to enquire into the problem of rural indebtedness but they have shown an amazing distrust of the public by not appointing a non-official just as they are obdurate in refusing to meet the popular demand for a non-official railway advisory committee such as exists in other States of Kathiawar. This same contempt for public opinion was responsible for sending the young Maharaja at a tender and impressionable period of his life to a public school in England whose vulgar snobbery is a by-word of the British educational system. The State has done well in liberalising the constitution and functions of the Bhavnagar Municipality and we hope the district municipalities will be similarly popularised at an early date.

D.P.A.V.-LI IMPRESSIONS.

RANGOLI—THE DEGRADED ART.

The quiet gloom of the winding streets and by-lanes with the irregular facades of indifferent structures and broken roof lines of the old town had disappeared. They were not the same streets. They were not the same structures. The flickering sparkle of the tiny lamps dotted along and over them served as appropriate accompaniment to the sparkling gaiety of the groups of boys and girls clustered round their thresholds absorbed in an enterprise obviously of intense interest. The "Santhias" or "Rangoli" were unmistakably a joyous venture, an artistic exercise. It was not the mere act of the levelling of the ground or the preparation of a suitable surface, of the gentle toss from side to side of the earthen and brass colour pots and plates or the assortment and mixing of powdered colours, the arrangement of points, of the white lines drawn by skilled sprinkling of the powder between the fingers or of the even laying of colours, which relieved the white lines on the smooth ground that articulated the compelling appeal. They seemed only to respond to instincts dormant and long forgotten perhaps, but not extinct. The form, manner or mode of the response was doubtless varied. They were, some of them, immature and crude even. But the need of the instincts which evoked the response was certain, deep-rooted and universal. It came, as it were, from far off, sub-conscious, regions. It possessed the sanctity obtained from the young hearts that have been carrying and communicating the country's artistic visions through centuries which probably preceded its known history. It denoted epochs still unclassified if not undiscerned by history. Their graceful stoop, charming gestures, uncontrolled laughter, pleasant excitement and lively discussions about the arrangement of the powdered lines, the designs and the colour schemes alternated in a heightened magnetism of the lights and shadows playing upon the young and alert limbs. The gentle breeze and the unpretentious lights seemed to help them to acquire for even their trifling acts the significance and dignity of sacred rituals. They swayed an over-powering rhythm.

Artistic Possibilities.

The designs and the colour schemes of the "Santhias" and even the groups round the lamps differed with the difference in localities. The patterns and the colours one found in localities belonging to the illiterate artisans and craftsmen could be easily distinguished from those found in parts of the town inhabited by more intellectual and commercial communities. The patterns in the localities of the craftsmen were distinguished by minute and overcrowded arrangements and bright colours which reflected in some details the effects of their constant employment. Their selection of colours was almost invariably unerring. The designs in the other localities clearly indicated the intellectual influence and the conscious enthusiasm which craves for new experiments even if they happen to be rash or aimless. The experiments in colour were disappointing. The preference for safe and neutral tints and pretty effects was apparent. The efforts towards new forms were revolting. They were absolutely alien in spirit from the artistic needs which found expression in the old geometric pat-

(Continued on page 8.)

FIGHTING "SEDITION"

COMMUNIST LEADERS' TRIAL

WHY COMMUNISM IS UNLAWFUL.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

12 arrested Communist leaders were charged at Bowstreet Police Court, to-day, with being members of an unlawful conspiracy to publish seditious libels and incite to mutiny. A large crowd had assembled outside the court, including many fashionably dressed women. Many young men and women were wearing red badges and a section of the crowd sang the "Red Flag." During a scrimmage the police took into custody a man carring a red flag. Tom Mann was present in the court.

Sir Travers Humphreys, who conducted the prosecution, said the accused were prosecuted as leaders and principal executive officers of two illegal organisations, namely, the Communist Party of Great Britain and the Young Communist League which received orders from Moscow. The prosecution's view was that all persons disseminating the doctrine of Communism were liable to prosecution for sedition. Communism as explained by the accused was illegal because it involved the forcible overthrow of Government, the creation of a class-war and the seduction of armed forces of the Crown from its allegiance.

The case was adjourned till Tuesday.—Reuter.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

Frederick Gayton, described as fitter' mate, who was arrested carrying a red flag outside the Bowstreet Police Court yesterday, was sentenced to pay a fine of five pounds, with an alternative of a month's imprisonment, when he was charged to-day with insulting behaviour and assaulting the police.—Reuter.

TOWERS CHARGED WITH MURDER.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

The First Officer, Towers was charged today at the Southampton Police Court with murder of Captain Clews and remanded for a week. Accused is aged 56 and is a native of Bristol.—Reuter.

NEW VICEROY.

MR. WOOD OR LORD PERCY?

LONDON, Oct. 25.

The "Sunday Times" political correspondent says that the appointment of the new Viceroy may be announced in a days and that it will probably be Mr. E. F. L. Wood, Minister of Agriculture or Lord Eustace Percy.—Reuter.

RUSSO-AFGHAN TRADE.

FREE IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

Moscow.—It is announced that the Commissar of Foreign Trade has granted permission for free import into Russia from Afghanistan of agricultural products and raw materials without license and that the export from Russia to Afghanistan of all industrial products with the exception of sugar and oil products is allowed.—Reuter.

GLASGOW UNIVERSITY RECTOR.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN ELECTED.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain has been elected the Lord Rector of the Glasgow University, the polling being as under:—

Mr. Chamberlain	(votes)	1,242
Mr. G. K Chesterton (Liberal)		968
Mr. Sidney Webb (Labour)		285.—

Reuter.

LOCARNO PACT AND DOMINIONS

LONDON, Oct. 23.

Mr. Chamberlain, this afternoon, received the High Commissioners for Dominions with reference to the Locarno Conference. In this connection, Mr. Chamberlain made a statement to pressmen in the course of which he emphasised that the liberty of each Dominion was reserved, and that the Treaty did not bind any Dominion unless it voluntarily undertook the obligation. He also stated that no question arose as to who should have a mandate for the territories already mandated. Germany was eligible for the mandate as any other country.—Reuter.

LOCARNO PACT AND GERMAN NATIONALISTS.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

Berlin.—Though the Nationalist decision that the Locarno Treaty is unacceptable has caused considerable excitement it is premature to speak of Government crisis. The final word is resting on the decision of the German National Reichstag party at its meeting to-morrow. Meanwhile President Hinderburg, Dr. Luther and Dr. Stresemann have cancelled their engagements and are remaining in the Capital to negotiate with party leaders with the aim of settlement.—Reuter.

TURKISH WOMEN.

SIGNS OF AWAKENING

WANT MOSQUES FOR HOLDING CONFERENCES.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

Constantinople.—An indication of how the conditions in Turkey have changed during the last few years is afforded in a request to the Director of Religious affairs here by the president of the Women's Union, that in future the mosques should be placed at the disposal of this Union one day a week for the purposes of holding women's conference which include the absorbing subject—women's rights. The Women's Union is also approaching the local authorities with a view to constituting a film censorship by women inspectors.—Reuter.

MOSUL ENQUIRY.

BRITAIN'S REPRESENTATIVES.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

Hague.—For the Mosul Enquiry, Britain will be represented at the Court of International Justice by Sir Douglas Hogg, Sir Cecil Hurst and Mr. Fachiri, lawyer, accompanied by representatives of the Foreign Office, the Colonial Office and the Treasury.—Reuter.

DEVELOPMENT OF AFRICA.

SCHEME OF TRANSPORT SYSTEM.

LEAFIELD (Oxford), Oct. 24 Midnight.

An important pronouncement on Empire development was made by the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Amery, at Bristol last night. Dealing with the development of tropical Africa, he said, the Cabinet had decided to approve in principle the recommendation for Imperial guarantee for loans raised in connection with transport development in East Africa up to an amount not exceeding ten million pounds sterling. A Bill will be required to give the necessary guarantee. Survey etc. will be set on foot at once and the precise works to be undertaken will be settled after a thorough scrutiny of the financial and economic prospects of each individual project. Mr. Amery added that it was anticipated that the work, in the main, would consist of new railways; and provision for improvements in harbour and port facilities and for certain permanent bridges and main roads was also contemplated. A small percentage of the loans would be specially earmarked for capital works and equipment in connection with further development of scientific research. In East Africa, Britain had a great responsibility of governing what was really an Empire of one million square miles with twelve millions inhabitants. She could not afford, whether as a mandatory or as a colonising power to fail to develop these countries in such a manner that no one could say she had not fully done her duty by them. The need for a progressive policy of development had been realised ever since the war but the most important step forward taken was due to the initiative of Mr. J. H. Thomas who as Colonial Secretary in the Labour Government had sent out a commision or three members, one from each party, under the chairmanship of Mr. Ormsby Gore to report on the whole situation. That committee declared that without development of the transport system, there could be no real progress either for British trade in the area or for the development of the land and welfare of the natives themselves. As a result of their investigations, they had recommended that the Imperial Government should guarantee the raising of a loan on the lines the speaker had indicated and Government had adopted the same point of view. One thousands miles of new railways were contemplated in the scheme.—B. O. W.

FAIR TRAGEDY.

REVISED CASUALTY LIST.

Tantah.—The revised casualty list of the Fair tragedy shows that 52 persons were killed and 50 seriously injured, while many others received minor injuries.—Reuter.

POLICE ARRANGEMENTS INADEQUATE

LONDON, Oct. 24.

Tantah.—The Assistant Traffic Superintendent worked frantically to ease the pressure of crowd by collecting men and breaking down the fence to admit the people into the railway precincts and bringing up ladders to take off the boys who were hanging to the girders. The Police arrangements were entirely inadequate to deal with the traffic and the accident was inevitable. It would have probably been worse if it occurred later in the evening when the people would have been on their way home. The Acting Premier is at present here conducting an enquiry. The fair is breaking up. 50,000 people having already departed. It is estimated that there were about a quarter of a million people present at the fair.—Reuter.

MAHATMA AT BHUJ.

INTERVIEW WITH MAHARAO

SETH MANSING'S GENEROUS DONATION.

(From our Special Representative.)

BHUJ, October 24.

Mahatma Gandhi had a long interview with His Highness the Maharao this morning for over two hours. In the evening Gandhiji addressed a mass meeting in the Wadi belonging to the Nagar Community. In response to Mahatmaji's appeal the organisers had previously notified that the Antyajas would attend the meeting and special accommodation would be provided for the orthodox opinion. The meeting was unique and exceeded all expectations. On the right side of the platform sat the Antyajas and hundreds of high class Hindus and Mussalmans and on the left side hundreds representing the orthodox opinion. It may be noted that there were several Nagar and Brahmin gentlemen seated along with the Antyajas. There was not the slightest stir or sensation anywhere; absolute peace and complete decorum were the striking features of the meeting. Mahatmaji in the beginning congratulated both the sections on the courage of convictions and hoped that the meeting would serve as an object lesson for the whole of Cutch. He then spoke at length on the duties of the rulers and the ruled famine relief, Khadi, Hindu-Moslem unity and cow protection. Speaking about the duties of the rulers he told the audience that in course of his interview with the Maharao he placed before him an account of all the important matters on which the general public wanted him to speak. He had done his duty leaving the result to God. He spoke very impressively on cow protection and khadi and appealed for funds. Seth Mansing kachrabhai gave Rs. 10,000 for the Das Memorial and Rs. 1,000 for cow protection. The dispersal of the meeting was a sight to see. Both the sections dispersed as one guest, but peaceful crowd most of them throwing their small coins in the cape of the volunteers at the gate. Mahatmaji seemed immensely pleased with the result of the meeting.

Gandhiji to-day addressed a ladies' meeting in the afternoon. In the evening he visited Seth Mansing Kachrabhai's House on this occasion Seth Mansing gave a further donation of Rs. 1,500 for cow protection making a total of Rs. 2,500. Late in the evening he addressed a meeting of the Antyajas. He leaves to-morrow early morning for Kotda by motor.

MAHATMA'S CONCERN FOR UNTOUCHABLES.

ADVICE TO CUTCHIS

(From our Special Representative.)

BHUJ, Oct. 23

Late in the evening, Mahatma attended a public meeting where an address was presented to him in a silver casket along with a silver spinning wheel of the size of the ordinary wheel. The wheel is the first of its kind in India and is a splendid specimen of Cutch silver workmanship. The address endorsed among other things Mahatmaji's views on untouchability and requested him to explain the touchables' duty towards untouchables. The organisers of the meeting had however excluded untouchables from the meeting and asked them to confine themselves in a corner. This was Gandhiji's opportunity, he said, that they had invited him to explain to them their duty towards untouchables, and so he thought of giving them an object lesson. In Satyagraha he reiterated with greater emphasis than elsewhere his views on untouchability and told them that if they did not like those views they should plainly tell him so, and in that case ask him to finish his sojourn in Cutch in a day and withdraw. He would take their attitude in a perfect spirit and give them the credit for courage of convictions. It was not possible for him to be a party to a function when the untouchables were banned or in any way, insulted. He would therefore request them either to permit the untouchables to enter the meeting and sit side by side with them, or to permit him to go and sit with untouchables, but he would warn them that they should in no case smother their convictions and do anything out of mere courtesy. If they agreed to admit untouchables they should do so because they were convinced that would be purifying themselves and their religion by so doing otherwise they should permit them to go and take his seat among the untouchables. In either case he would consider that they had given him an honour greater than they had done by voting him an address, or presenting him with a costly silver charkha.

Mahatma again explained his position emphasising that he was asking for no inter-dining or inter-marriage, but for breaking the barrier of untouchability and asked them to vote. Voting showed less than half of the hands were raised in favour of allowing untouchables and more than half against. To the surprise of the meeting he at once asked the volunteers to remove the table opposite to the corner where the untouchables were seated, and told the audience that he would address himself to the second part of his speech, viz., the relations between the ruler and the ruled on which also they invited his views. There was not much of a stir as the table was removed, and in a few minutes perfect quiet was restored and Gandhiji addressed the meeting from the new platform:

RULERS AND THE RULED.

Having asked the untouchables not to resent the orthodox attitude of the evening and to cleanse and purify themselves all the more to win their sympathy and application, Mahatmaji came to the second part of his speech. He had not yet had the privilege of meeting His Highness the Maharao of Cutch, and he could not therefore go into many complaints that had come to his ears; but he would offer a few general observations. Shastras told them that State was best governed in which there was no famine, no starvation, and no drink, and of which the ruler thought more of the welfare of the ruled than of anything else, was free from drink or any other vice, considered the honours of every woman in the land absolutely sacred and inviolable. There were few States to-day where such a condition of things could be found. The rulers not only reacted on the ruled, also reacted on the rulers, and there was much truth in the English saying that a country got the Government it deserved. He could say nothing as regard their complaints and grievances but if they were well-founded all that he could say was that the enterprising people like the Cutchies should have the determination, the courage, and the courtesy to place them before the Maharaj. He assured them that there were nothing that could not be placed before His Highness with love and truthful determination, and asked them to avail themselves of his advice with perfect confidence.

MAHATMA CONGRATULATES CUTCHIES.

Concluding, Mahatmaji congratulated them on the perfect manner in which they had conducted the proceedings and told them that they had truely honoured him that evening, and had done every thing that they had out of pure love and regard for him, and expressed his gratefulness to them for their courageous attitude.

For the next day's meeting he advised them to notify to the public that untouchables would have free admission and that the orthodox opinion would be respected by special accommodation being provided for them. He was even willing to address a meeting wherefrom the untouchables were entirely excluded, or where they had absolute freedom, but in no case would he like to address the meeting where the untouchables were shoved in a distant corner, and there insulted. This advice has had a very wholesome effect, and it is expected that throughout his Cutch tour it will be scrupulously carried out.

LADY READING.

SUCCESSFUL OPERATION.

"CONDITION QUITE SATISFACTORY."

CALCUTTA, Oct. 25.

The following bulletin was issued from the Viceroy's camp at midday October 25th:—

Her Excellency the Countess of Reading underwent a serious operation at Belvedere this morning. The operation was successfully performed and Her Excellency's condition at the present time is quite satisfactory.

Signed, F. I. Connor, R. H. Bott, J. Norman Walker.

BELLARY DIST. RIOTING.

DEFENCE OF POLICE FIRING.

MADRAS, Oct. 24.

In the course of a report to Government on the Uttangi procession and rioting, the District Superintendent of Police of Bellary says "The attack on the reserve was most wanton and unprovoked and came absolutely as a bombshell. The only course was to fire upon the mob which was by then in huge proportions. Apparently the whole thing was well and carefully planned and most of the rioters were concealed when we first went through the village. The casualties among the rioters were three killed, three seriously injuded and eleven slightly injured apparently by buckshot. Police casualities were two very seriously injured, three seriously and eleven injured.—A. P.

EVACUATION OF COLOGNE.

TO BE ACCELERATED.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

The German ambassador, yesterday, handed to the Foreign Office a copy of the German note to the Conference of Ambassadors detailing German disarmament. Pending the discussion between the ambassadors, no date has been fixed for the commencement of the evacuation of Cologne, but it is expected that arrangements for it will be accelerated as the result of Locarno negotiations.—Reuter.

Cologne.—While nothing is definitely known regarding the future strength of the British army of occupation after the evacuation of the Cologne area, it is considered certain to be considerably reduced. It is anticipated that three battalions due to leave in January will not be replaced.—Reuter.

DEMANDS RE GERMAN DISARMAMENT

LEAFIELD (Oxford), Oct. 24 Midnight.

The German Ambassador in London has handed to the Foreign Secretary a copy of the Note addressed by the German Government to the Council of Ambassadors in Paris. The note is a reply to the communication sent by the Council of Ambassadors on June 4th in which detailed demands regarding German disarmament which must be fulfilled before the evacuation of Cologne could be completed were set out. The German Note reviews the measures taken and contemplated in regard to disarmament.—B. O. W.

FIRST NAIL IN COFFIN

HOW CAN THERE BE CO-OPERATION?

PT. MOTILAL AND ELECTORAL DISQUALIFICATION.

CAWNPORE, Oct. 25.

In the course of his speech at a public meeting held in Cawnpore last evening Pandit Motilal Nehru referring to the statement issued by the Government of India on electoral disqualification of political prisoners, said:—

"Lords Birkenhead and Reading have been insisting on co-operation as a condition precedent to any advance in self-Government and both have assured us that they would not be niggardly bargainers if the necessary co-operation were available. I wish to tell the noble Lords that they can expect no more than what they have continued to get by the simple expedient of declaring repeatedly that formal and final decisions have not yet been reached and at the same time preparing us for the worst by expressing informal ad *interim* decisions which leave no doubt as to what the formal and final decisions are going to be. We never had any illusions in the matter but gave Government what is known as the full length of the rope. They have made good use of it and co-operation lies dead in its coffin.

The statement issued by Government and published in to day's papers refusing to give effect to the very reasonable resolution of the Assembly recommending removal of the electoral disqualification of political prisoners is the first nail that has been driven into the coffin. The other nails are in Lord Reading's pocket and will be driven in before long. The so-called final decisions cannot be indefinitely postponed. They must come before His Lordship leaves the shores of India and when they come the last nail will be driven in. We Swarajists have sailed as near the wind as we possibly could. We can sail no nearer and are only waiting for a mandate from the Cawnpore Congress to abandon the perilous course and take again to familiar waters. I can tell you that I have the terms of that mandate very clear in my own mind. I shall ask for it and have no doubt that the Congress will give it. I may not at this stage tell you what those terms are but there is no harm in telling you what they are not. They are not in the nature of the co-operation that their Lordships desire. We know the consequences and are ready for them.—A. P.

ELECTORAL DISQUALIFICATION.

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION.

SIMLA, Oct. 23.

The Government of India in a lengthy resolution relating to the electoral disqualification of political prisoners point out that in the existing conditions of India, it would not be in the public interests to provide for any further relaxation than was made in July last. This announcement is made because of the debate in the Legislative Assembly on the 16th September last when a resolution was passed for the removal of all disqualifications, provided the person concerned has endured punishment to which he was adjudged or been pardoned for the offence Government emphasise that under the modified rules of July last a sentence of more than one year's imprisonment must have been imposed before there is any disqualification. Further it is open to the local Government with the approval of the Governor-General-in-Council, to remove disqualification on consideration of circumstances in each case. Any person who desires to stand for election to either House of the Indian Legislature or to any local Council has only to make a written application to the Local Government giving particulars of the sentence constituting the disqualification and asking that it be removed. By these amendments the stringency of the previous provisions has been considerably mitigated and elasticity introduced.—A.P.

LEAGUE COUNCIL AND MOSUL.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

Speaking at Aberdeen, Lord Robert Cecil said he expected that the International Court's ruling with regard to the matter of the League Council's position as arbiters in the Mosul dispute would be given in two or three weeks.—Reuter.

WU-PEI-FU SNUBBED.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

Peking.—The Diplomatic Body has decided not to reply to the manifesto sent to the various Legations by Wu-Pei-Fu, in which, it is reported, the latter requested the Powers not to give a loan to the Central Government for the purchase of arms and not to agree to the opening of the Tariff Conference while the present Government was in power.—Reuter.

BERAR SWARAJISTS' MEETING.

AMRAOTI, Oct. 24.

The Executive Committee of the Berar Swarajya Party will meet here to-morrow to discuss in all its aspects the political situation created by Mr. Tambe's acceptance of Executive Council membership. Barrister Abhyankar M.L.A. is also expected to attend to-morrow's discussion.—A. P.

ARTIFICIAL SILK.

UNFOUNDED APPREHENSION.

HOPE OF FILLING INDIAN BAZAARS.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

A bright future for the artificial silk industry was predicted by Sir Edwin Stockton, ex-President, Manchester Chamber of Commerce in an interview in which he pointed out how even girls in humbler paths of life had taken to wearing artificial silk stockings. Sir Edwin considered the suggestion that the development of this industry would detrimentally affect the cotton trade as nonsensical; on the other hand, it would bring prosperity back to Lancashire and cause the doors that have been closed in our markets to re-open. He further expressed the opinion that the introduction of artificial silk into our cotton products would enable us to impart very qualities of brightness, lustre and colour in which they were hitherto deficient in brightness and richness. Our goods will provide a combination to enable us to again fill the Indian bazaars.

By running a few stripes of artificial silk through a piece of cotton cloth we turn the utility product into an article of adornment at a trifling cost. Sir Edwin thought that a fresh and much-needed work would be brought to cotton mills.—Reuter's Special.

DEBATE ON LEPROSY RESEARCH.

LONDON, Oct. 23

Some important discussions on the results of leprosy research occurred at a conference of the Medical Committee of the British Empire Relief Association with the Dominion and Colonial medical officers. Sir Leonard Rogers suggested a scheme to distribute in all tropical Colonies in 1926 the seed of hydnocarpus wightiana and hydnocarpus anthelmintica. Doctor Muir had discovered that the pure ripe seed of the former, which grows very abundantly in Southern India, yields such pure oil that it can be injected without conversion to ethyl esters almost painlessly and with the result at least as good as with esters and at one-tenth the cost. The tree furnishing this oil will bear fruit in tropical lands in five or six years and for eight months in the year.—Reuter's Special.

AUXILIARY ORGANISATIONS.

The success of the Viceroy's appeal for the fund had encouraged the Association to develop plans for the formation of auxiliary organisations in other countries. Accordingly, its Secretary, Mr. Oldrieve, was proceeding to West Africa in January and would, later, go to the West Indies. The Colonial Office was promising fullest co-operation in the arrangements of these visits.—Reuter's Special.

In the International Association Football on Saturday Ireland drew with England score being nil goal each.—Reuter.

FRENCH MINISTER ATTACKED.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

Paris.—According to newspapers, yesterday's cabinet meeting on the subject of the financial situation was very heated. Papers declare that the Minister of Justice strongly attacked M. Caillaux for not yet producing a complete plan. M. Caillaux in a vigorous speech in self-defence refused to resign except as a result of the vote of Parliament. Addressing M. Painleve he is reported to have said "I will leave with you, my dear Prime Minister."

The opinion in the lobby is that a crisis is inevitable.

FINANCE MINISTRY'S COMMUNIQUE.

With reference to newspaper reports of yesterday's Cabinet meeting, the Ministry of Finance has taken an unusual step of issuing a communique in which it denies that M. Caillaux urged on the Cabinet the necessity of fresh inflation, or that any Minister urged M. Cailiaux to limit the scope of his speech which he will make to-morrow. The communique adds that M. Caillaux naturally will not refer to his plans as they have not yet been fully discussed by the Cabinet.—Reuter.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY DISCOVERY.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

Another fascinating discovery concerning wireless telegraphy was announced by Marconi who speaking at Caxton Hall, Westminster described the discovery with regard to the tests made between Chelmsford and Argentina by his engineer Captain Round who by using a fifteen metre wave length with one-fifth kilowatt transmitting and found it easy to communicate with Argentina during the hours of day-light while there was no success durnng the hours of darkness.—Reuter.

CHINAMAN RUNS AMOK.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

Batavia.—A Chinaman armed with a sword attacked three Europeans and killed a Dutchman by name Captain Vand den Sluisveer, and inflicted serious injuries on another Dutch Captain. The assailant was shot dead. The [illegible] not known.—Reuter.

"REINSTATE MAHATMAJI."

TASK BEFORE CAWNPORE CONGRESS.

CONSTITUTIONAL MEANS OF NO AVAIL.

Under the auspices of the Bombay branch of the Swaraj Party, a public meeting was held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Saturday evening, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, M.L.A., presiding, when speeches were made on "Congress and the next step forward."

Two men in the audience caused considerable disturbance by constantly interrupting Mr. Balubhai Desai. Mr. Desai's reply to the charges levelled against the Swaraj Party were not evidently relished by a Hindu youth who seemed particularly enraged by any uncomplimentary reference to the attitude of Mr. Jinnah and the Independents in the Assembly. At one stage he shouted out that the Swaraj Party had produced a Tambe. And even though the President in his concluding remarks explained that Mr. Tambe had proved treacherous and that the Swaraj Party had already disowned him, the interrupter kept on making incoherent statements, which made one wonder whether he was in favour of Mr. Tambe or against him. At last, the President clearly asked him "Are you a friend of Tambe or his enemy?" To this he made no reply, and continued his petulant and unmannerly behaviour, in spite of the protests and ridicule of the audience. The audience which had so far tolerated this encroachment upon their rights then lost patience and asked permission of the President to eject him by force. But the President appealed to them to leave him alone. The interrupter ultimately made himself scarce by the back door when the meeting terminated, thinking, discretion the better part of valour. The other interrupter who was a Parsi had left earlier after a futile attempt to impress the audience with his eloquence.

The President, in opening the proceedings, in Gujarati said that the Congress had made many concessions to the Liberals and Independents with a view to bring about unity, but the latter were not satisfied with it and demanded a change in the Congress creed as a condition of their joining Congress. Unity was of two kinds, the unity which inspires, and the unity which paralyses. The country and the Congress were trying to achieve the former kind of unity. To that end, Mahatmaji had placed the Congress at disposal of the Swaraj Party after Deshbandhu's death. He was greater now than he ever was at the height of his popularity. Now that there were no differences within the Congress, efforts should be made to bring together the other sections and parties. But the speaker was strongly opposed to communal representation which was a powerful weapon in the hands of the Government to prolong its own existence. He could not understand why this communal poison should be also introduced into municipal affairs.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

Proceeding, Mr. Jamnadas said that constitutional agitation had failed so far, and the country must consider what was the next step it should adopt. He saw no hope in the Councils and the Assembly. The only use they could make of the Councils was as frontiers of the country. They should therefore, capture them, otherwise the Moderates, Liberals and others who would go into them would hand them over to the enemies. There was now no other means of defeating the enemy excepting civil disobedience. This question must be seriously tackled by the Cawnpore Congress. Even though it might not be possible to take it up now, public opinion should be educated, and the views of the various Provinces and districts should be obtained on all aspects of the question. In any case, the Cawnpore Congress should declare unequivocally in favour of civil disobedience as the ultimate weapon to be adopted by the country in the struggle for freedom. He hoped the President of the Congress would also support this idea in her Presidential speech.

Mr. Jaisukhlal K. Mehta who spoke next said that the more they had conceded to the demands of the Liberals and Independents, the more they were asked to whittle down their programme. They should now refuse to make further concessions. The Congress creed and programme was so broad and catholic as to admit everybody. On the question of khaddar they had yielded to the utmost limit possible. Khaddar had come to stay, and they should not make any further concessions regarding it.

REINSTATE MAHATMAJI.

Coming to the future programme of the Congress, Mr. Mehta said that the real question was as the "Bombay Chronicle" had recently put it, whether the British Government would ever give Indian Swaraj by constitutional means. The only answer was in the negative. They should, therefore, consider the desirability of civil disobedience as the last resort. A prominent man had once told the speaker that Mahatmaji had deteriorated. To that his answer was that it was the people who had succumbed to weakness and brought down Mahatmaji's enthusiasm. It was a tragedy that Indians could not recognise Mahatmaji as their prophet. There was a similar tragedy with regard to the Jews who were in a similar political crisis. They wanted some one to liberate them from foreign yoke. And when Christ came, they refused to recognise Him as their Saviour, because He had told them that He had come to bring the Kingdom of God upon the earth. Christ was sure that looking to the social and moral condition of the Jews, they could not retain political freedom. And the disillusioned Jews put Christ on the Cross. And the result was that the Jews have been to this day wandering over the world, and could not call any country their own. Indians had proceed almost a similar man upon a much wider and more bitter cross by subjecting him to disappointment and mental anguish. The speaker would, therefore, ask the Cawnpore Congress to take Mahatmaji off from the cross, and reinstate him on the throne which was his for two years and which should be his for the whole of his life.

Continuing, Mr. Mehta said that with the change in the franchise, Congress membership must again rise to one crore. To make the Congress a living and growing body, he suggested that it should be organized, like the Government of India, into several departments, each looking after one subject. The Swaraj Party could not exist without the Congress or Mahatmaji. There were therefore, certain obvious duties on the Party. Its original policy of "ending or mending the councils" had not been fully carried out. The Swaraj Party should now re-iterate its policy and clearly declare that they would not co-operate with Government or accept any office. There should be no dilly-dallying with this question.

SWARAJ PARTY'S SOLIDARITY.

Mr. Balubhai Desai said that it was nonsense to talk about constitutional means, because the constitution was made by the Government with a view to consolidate its own authority. Those leaders who constantly harped on it betrayed an unwillingness to make any sacrifices. Mr. Jinnah in the Assembly had admitted that he was a slave like the rest of Indians, but would not vote down supplies, because the populace were not prepared to offer resistance to Government. When Mahatmaji opened his campaign of non-co-operation, he did not ask whether the country was prepared, and yet thousands of people were willing to go to jail. Mr. Jinnah was trotting out his five points whenever the question of unity was raised, but as the "Bombay Chronicle" had pointed out, his were impossible conditions.

Mr. Desai next answered the charge of Mr. J. K. Mehta that the Swaraj Party had been recently weakened. As regards Mr. Patel's election as the President of the Assembly, Mr. Desai said it had been approved of by Mahatmaji who had even sent a message of congratulation to Mr. Patel. The Swaraj Party had snatched away this post in spite of the opposition of the Government, and had thereby strengthened itself.

AN INDIVIDUAL LAPSE.

A voice—what about Tambe?

Mr. Desai replied that it was a case of individual lapse. There have been such lapses in all parties. As for Panditji's acceptance of a seat on the Skeen Committee he had explained that it was with the permission of Mahatmaji and the Swaraj Party. Moreover, both Mr. Patel and Panditji had declared that when their remaining in their present positions would be inconsistent with national interests, they would at once give up their positions.

A voice.—What about obstruction?

Mr. Desai.—The Swaraj Party wanted to follow the policy of obstruction to Government, but in this they were obstructed by the Independents and the Liberals. So there was obstruction to obstruction. (Laughter).

Concluding Mr. Desai said that all parties and sections must come together and help each other as far as possible, but must not obstruct each other.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai said that he did not believe in a shame unity. The Congress should concentrate on chalking out new and practical lines for snatching Swaraj from the Government.

The President, in winding up the proceedings, said that the Swaraj Party had been doing all it could with its restricted members. They had proved that if returned in a majority they would render Government by Councils impossible. They had destroyed dyarchy in Bengal and C. P.

At this stage, the Hindu youth who had interrupted all along shouted out: "It has produced a Tambe."

Mr. Jamnadas said that Mr. Tambe had proved treacherous and the Swaraj Party had disowned him. The Party had made it a rule not to accept any office in the gift of the Government, and Mr. Patel's election was not inconsistent with it. The large number of spontaneous telegrams received by Mr. Patel and the Swaraj Party showed that it was a glory achieved in the teeth of Government's opposition. (Cheers).

CABLE ITEMS.

London.—The first prosecution under the new Act which lays down that the owners of wireless receiving sets must take out a licence occurred at the South London Police Court, on Friday afternoon, when a householder was bound over on a charge of installing and working wireless apparatus without a license.—Reuter's Special.

New York.—The death has occurred of the famous dancing master John Tiller.—Reuter's Special.

London.—Mr. Amery, speaking at the Colonial Institute announced that the Cabinet had decided to approve in principle the recommendation of the East African Commission for the Imperial guarantee for the loans raised in connection with transport development in East Africa to the extent of ten million sterling.—Reuter's Special.

The inquest at Southampton on Captain Clews after formal evidence was adjourned for a week. The surgeon of the "Melita" said that the Captain was shot while asleep. Reuter's Special.

Paris.—Newspapers here publish a telegram from Beirut reporting seizure of sums of money sent out by Communist organisations to help the Druses against the French.—Reuter.

Sofia.—In Kolloff, the Foreign Minister, replying to M. Briand's telegram, states that the Bulgarian Minister at Paris will represent Bulgaria at the meeting of the League Council. He expresses the profound gratitude of the Bulgarian Government for the early intervention of the League in the conflict which, he declares, originated in the Greek invasion of Bulgaria. He reiterates that Bulgarians did not enter Greece.—Reuter.

Warsaw.—Murashko, the murderer of the Polish Police Sergeant, was sentenced on Sunday to two years' imprisonment. People in the court cheered Murashko after the verdict.—Reuter.

Paris.—A plenary meeting of the International Telegraph Conference has adopted an increase in the maximum terminal transit rates on all telegrams throughout the world. It is understood, in practice the rates will generally not be raised except in the case of Germany whose telegraph systems are working at a loss. It is understood any possible increased decided by Governments will be absorbed by the cable companies.—Reuter.

"FINISH DESHBANDHU'S WORK."

SWARAJ MONTH IN BENGAL.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 24.

The following manifesto has been issued by Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta:—Deshbandhu Chitta Ranjan Das is dead. He lived for the country and died for the country leaving the work he began unfinished. Under the lead of Mahatma Gandhi the people of Bengal gave liberally to the All-Bengal Deshbandhu Memorial Fund. That was right. But do you not realise that the work of freedom that he inaugurated through the Congress and the Swarajya Party still remains unfinished. His soul in heaven will know no peace until the country's freedom is gained. The first step towards it to-day is to enrol members of the Congress and the Swarajya Party and to reinforce and reorganise the Congress Committees all over the country. There should be at least one member of the Congress and the Swarajya Party from each house and one committee in each "thana" with this object in view it has been arranged to observe the month of November as the Congress and Swarajya month. This month will be devoted to the enrolment of members for the Congress and the Swarajya Party. From the 1st of this month volunteers will approach every house in Bengal with the Congress and the Swarajya Party membership books. Let the people of Bengal in their hundreds and thousands enrol themselves as members of the Congress and the Swarajya Party. That will be taking the first step towards the fruition of Deshbandhu's unfinished work.

DIVALI IMPRESSIONS.

(Continued from page 6.)

terns and arabesques. The soulless reproduction of semi-religious and romantic figures, Ravi Varma fashion, of hopeless efforts at realistic portraiture and inane landscapes, of heavy Oxford frames and stupid inscriptions, jugs and flower vases and interminable knots and violets and similar cheap and tenth rate ware picked up from the western lumber that has been crowding the Indian minds and homes, exposed the artistic ignorance of the young enthusiasts and the utter degradation of a mode and form of expression truly artistic. The designs in the localities of the artisans were comparatively less revolting. They obeyed, unconsciously it may be, the purpose or rather laws of the decorative rendering of space and surfaces. Where the intellectuals, the term is indicative only, did, however, try to understand and could succeed in grasping the true spirit of the old "Santhia" patterns, they obtained results which revealed the enormous artistic possibilities open to them. Their broad treatment and refined adjustment of space and patterns were an advantage one missed from the crowded and somewhat mechanical designs of the artisans. There were, no doubt, "Santhias" which displayed attempts that were immature, crude, disappointing and even revolting. There were, however, a number of designs, patterns and colour schemes sufficient to attract the attention of the competent observer by their perfection. They confirmed his faith and inspired his aspirations.

Sway of Beauty.

Ignorance is an evil. Indiscriminate enthusiasm and misunderstood eulogies may be a necessary, but not a lesser evil. Our artistic ignorance has destroyed many of our art-crafts. Indiscriminate enthusiasm or sentimentality will not save those that still fortunately survive. The difference between the artistic demands which distinguish mural painting from the easel pictures is only recently beginning to receive emphasised recognition. That is only one of the many instances which shows that India's artistic genius is still measured and valued by standards that are only apparently artistic. Otherwise, the "Santhias" or "Rangolis" would have ere long received the long-deferred recognition of its national importance and value as an artistic asset.

When will "Dipavali", the feast of lamps, once again proclaim the triumphant affirmations of India's regenerated Youth and find for its dreams and visions the responsive instrument in her priceless art? When will her artistic genius be free to accept and to yield to the sovereign sway of Beauty?

EAST AFRICA INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

MR. SEN GUPTA INVITED TO PRESIDE

"Forward" writes:—

The Secretary of the Executive Committee of East Africa Indian National Congress has invited Sj. J. M. Sen Gupta to preside over the annual session of the Congress. Sj. Sen Gupta has been requested to communicate whether he is agreeable to the proposal and also to state when it will be convenient for him to go over to East Africa.

NO FEAR OF BREAKING COVENANT.

LEAFIELD (Oxford), Oct. 24 Midnight.

Lord Cecil in a speech at Aberdeen remarked that both Greece and Bulgaria were countries that were likely to observe their obligations either to submit the dispute to arbitration or to discussion at a meeting of the Council of the League before resorting to war. He did not think that any nation would ever proceed so far as to risk what would be a general action of the world against them either economically or military. He hoped and believed that neither Greece nor Bulgaria would think of breaking their Covenant under the League.—B. O. W.

BRITISH ARMY MOVES TO WIESBADEN

LONDON, Oct. 23.

Cologne.—The British army on the Rhine has been ordered to move to Wiesbaden as soon as possible.—Reuter.

GREEKS CAPTURE PETRITCH

END OF THE DISPUTE.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

Athens.—A telegram from Salonica states that the town of Petritch is officially reported to have been captured by the Greeks. A communique issued here states:—Now that Greek troops have attained their objective, namely Petritch, Greek military operations may be regarded as ended. The incident will now enter purely a diplomatic phase.—Reuter.

"INDESCRIBABLE BRUTALITY."

SOFIA STUDENTS' PROTEST.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

Sofia.—At a meeting of the Bulgarian students held in the Sofia University on the 23rd October as a protest against the invasion of the Bulgarian territory by Greek troops a resolution was passed declaring the act one of "indescribable brutality" and urging a protest by the League of Nations Against the attempt to "interfere with the peaceful development of the Bulgarian people."—Reuter.

GREEK COMPLAINT AGAINST BULGARS

LONDON, Oct. 25.

Geneva.—The first communication received by the League Secretariat from Greece complains that the Bulgarian troops are occupying a blockhouse in Greek territory.

A Sofia message mentions that there was further Greek artillery firing yesterday and advance of Greek units. The Bulgars have hitherto evacuated ten villages, of which seven are occupied by the Greeks. Thousands of refugees are camping in the open air.—Reuter.

LEAGUE'S PROMPT ACTION.

LEAFIELD (Oxford), Oct. 24 Midnight.

The promptness with which the machinery of the League of Nations has been put in motion in connection with the Greco-Bulgarian frontier dispute is the subject of favourable comment here. It is reported that the Secretary-General received the Bulgarian appeal early yesterday morning, and before noon arrangements were complete for the Council of the League to meet in Paris on Monday afternoon to consider the matter. Confidence is expressed that the purely local character of the incident will be maintained and that as a result of measures taken in the interval, the League Council may meet in an atmosphere conducive to a speedy settlement.—B. O. W.

GREECO-BULGARIAN UNDERTAKING.

LEAFIELD (Oxford), Oct. 24 Midnight.

Press reports from Geneva point out that Bulgaria and Greece have both signed the optional clauses of the Permanent Court of Justice in virtue of which if any question arises of inquiry into the facts of the dispute or of reparations for the breach of international obligation, it is to be automatically referred to the International Court of Justice, decision of which both the countries have pledged themselves to accept. Meanwhile, the Secretary-General has reminded the Greek and Bulgarian Governments that, in virtue of Article Twelve of the Covenant, they have solemnly undertaken not to have recourse to war and has invited them, pending examination of their case by the Council, to suspend all military operations and to withdraw all their troops behind their respective frontiers.—B. O. W.

BULGARIA'S PROTEST.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

Sofia.—A semi-official report says that Bulgaria has protested to the Secretariat, of the League of Nations, requesting immediate summoning of the League Council to investigate the Greco-Bulgarian dispute. Bulgaria has also ordered the frontier guards to withdraw in order to avoid further complication.—Reuter.

BULGARIA'S FURTHER APPEAL TO LEAGUE.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

Geneva.—A further telegram has been addressed to the League by the Bulgarian Government. It states that Greeks by their combined operations have penetrated into Bulgarian territory on 32 milometre front to the depth of ten kilometres, and adds that the Bulgarian losses hitherto total three killed, six officers and one soldier wounded and seven missing; while seven residents of the undefended town of Petritch have been wounded as a result of artillery bombardment.—Reuter.

BULGARIAN DENIAL.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

Sofia.—The Athens report that the Bulgarians have occupied Greek territory is officially denied. The statement adds that not a single Bulgar has crossed the frontier.—Reuter.

GREECE TO PARTICIPATE IN COUNCIL DELIBERATIONS.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

Geneva.—Greece has informed the League Secretariat that the Greek Minister at Paris, assisted by three military men from Greece, will attend the Council's deliberations on the Greco-Bulgarian conflit.—Reuter.

CONSUMER'S MOVEMENT.

PLEA FOR CO-OPERATIVE STORES.

A CONFERENCE IN BOMBAY.

A Consumers' Co-operative Conference was held on Saturday, at 3-30 p.m. at the Co-operative Hall, Sir Vithaldas Thackersy Memorial Building, Fort, Bombay, in order to organize and work the Stores Societies and run them on sound lines.

Mr. G. K. Devadhar in welcoming the delegates who had come from different parts of the presidency, said the co-operative movement was not only in an unsatisfactory state in Bombay but was also in a deplorable state in all other parts of India. He could not say whether it was due to the oriental atmosphere or oriental difficulties, but all the same, it was so, while in Europe it was in the most prosperous state. To then compared the figures of consumers' stores or societies in Bombay with that of England which, he said, while in Bombay they were 99 with total membership of 12,500 with an overturn of Rs. 5,00,000 in England, it was one of the strongest movements whose annual turnover exceeded Rs. 250 crores, an amount, which equalled almost the Government of India revenue. He then proposed Mr. Gulabchand Devchand Javeri to occupy the chair, which was seconded by Mr. V. L. Mehta and was carried with acclamation.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

The President then after thanking the organizers for inviting him to preside over the deliberations, said:—

The main purpose of the consumers' co-operation is to bring economic relief to such of the classes in the society whose cost of living does not stand at a margin with their small living wages. The general idea prevailing in the minds of the co-operators is that the avarice of the middleman is responsible to a large measure for the poverty of certain classes. My experience as a businessman does not convince me that that the middleman could be totally eliminated. The middleman has his definite economic function in the distribution of commodities, but so far as certain classes are concerned at whose doors the benefits of consumers' co-operation have to be carried, the profits of the middleman could be to certain extent diverted by an organised effort.

Continuing he said:—

We are mainly an agricultural nation and by far the largest portion of our population subsists on land and is scattered over a vast area. One of the essential conditions for a successful consumers' store is that it can serve only a compact clientele which is not possible where a sort of a central store pretends to serve a large area divided into hundreds of villages and a clientele of thousands of members. Besides the needs of the agriculturists are too limited and except in the matter of clothing the bulk of their food requirements is supplied either by their own farms or locally. There is really no middleman's profit, and therefore in my opinion, there is no scope for a consumers' store for rural areas for the purpose of supplying food stuffs. Again the frugal income of a small agriculturist is actually realised by him only once or twice a year and he is usually obliged to make his purchases on credit facility which is given to him by his dealer, which is not possible for a consumers' store located at a central place to serve a group of villages. Certain other necessities of life are actually supplied at the very threshold of the consumer either by a petty trader of the village or very often by travelling pedlars. The case of the agricultural labour and the lower middle classes in the rural areas is more or less the same as the agricultural masses for the success of consumers' store, and I am therefore firmly of opinion that under our present circumstances no attempt be made to serve the agricultural area unless the risk of courting failure is to be taken.

If we turn our attention therefore to the economic condition of the labouring classes and the lower middle classes in a mofussil town of a decent size, we find that there is ample scope for consumers' stores in so far that the required clientele is readily available there. The plight of the lower middle classes even in the mofussil urban areas is undoubtedly worse off than that of what is ordinarily called the third stratum of the society, the lower classes. Nothing could be a greater blessing than some organisation by means of which an unconscious saving is rendered possible for these classes.

CONSUMERS' WHOLESALE SOCIETY.

Mr. R. N. Mehta then moved:—

This Conference is of opinion that to give an impetus to the consumers' movement, it is necessary to organize after necessary preliminary propaganda and investigation at an early date a Central Co-operative Store in Bombay with branches in different parts of the City, ultimately developing into a Consumers' Wholesale Society for the whole Presidency, generally on the lines and conditions specified by the Consumers' Committee in their report.

Mr. Mehta said consumers movement was not yet started in its proper sense in Bombay and he hoped their efforts in a cosmopolitan city like Bombay would be crowned with success. If they secured 1,500 families to co-operate with them they could start their operations at once.

Mr. M. V. Parekh seconded.

Mr. J. A. Madon, Registrar, Co-operative Societies, also spoke.

The proposition was put to the vote and carried.

The subsequent resolutions were then carried without much discussion.

Mr. H. K. Pendse then moved and Mr. K. G. Palkar seconded and the following resolution was agreed to:—This Conference is strongly of opinion that in Consumers' Societies credit sales should be permitted, if duly guaranteed by the members' own share capital or advance deposit account, or by approved Co-operative societies or employers.

Rai Bahadur S. S. Talmaki then moved and Mr. G. V. Chitre seconded that:—This Conference requests the Registrar and Central Co-operative Institute to arrange for special officers in urban areas and to take such other steps as would be conducive to the development of the consumers' movement on sound lines in the Presidency.

The resolution was carried.

The fourth resolution was moved from the chair and was agreed to without discussion:—This Conference is of opinion that Housing Societies offer good prospects for the success of Co-operative Stores for their resident members and that early steps should be taken to organise stores for such societies.

Mr. J. K. Parulker then moved and Mr. K. N. R. Ranina then seconded:—This Conference recognises the great necessity of having substantial concessions in freight charges for goods ordered by Consumers' Societies at least in the early stages of the movement and requests the Registrar and the Provincial Co-operative Institute to take proper and early steps in the matter.

The resolution was carried.

The last resolution was moved by the president which was carried unanimously:—This Conference holds that in the interest of the movement special types of consumers' societies such as, Co-operative Restaurants, Hostels, Druggists' Stores, School and College Book Stores should be organised and encouraged as far as possible.

DON'T BE DESPAIRED BY FAILURE.

The Registrar then in his remarks said if they wanted to go forward they should not be afraid of failure. The failure of consumers' movement was generally due to three things, viz:—(1) want of loyalty, (2) want of business management and (3) want of proper supervision. They also required a lot of propaganda. Some of the Co-operative stores in England were so prosperous that they were able to buy lands in Ceylon and Indian for the cultivation of tea and coffee. This they did because some of the people had given best years of their life for the consumers' movement. If they followed their English co-operators' example in India, they too would achieve such gigantic success. He therefore suggested that the co-operators and organizers should do a great deal of propaganda work.

The president in his concluding remarks said if they had difficulties in the way, they should be investigated very patiently and carefully and he hoped in the end they would achieve success.

The Conference terminated with vote of thanks to the president and the registrar proposed by Prof. H. L. Kaji which was carried with acclamation.

MILL STRIKE SITUATION.

10,462 WORKERS PAID OUT ON SATURDAY.

ATTITUDE OF MILL AGENTS.

Many of the mill chawls in the industrial area which were deserted so far are again seen full of occupants and an enquiry shows that most of the operatives who had left for their villages soon after the strike are again returning to receive their wages for September and then go back to their destination. This accounts for the large number of operatives who receive their dues almost daily which now exceed half a lac although more than two-thirds of them had already left Bombay City. The steamship and railway companies therefore are reaping a good harvest from the coming in and going out of the mill operatives in the city. On Saturday some of the mills paid 10462 operatives their wages for September, the principle being Shanurji Broacha 1000, New Kaiser-i-Hind 1000, Phoenix 1062, Simplex 800 and Globe 950.

LIST OF MILLS THAT PAID.

The following is the complete list of the mills that made payment:—(1) Colaba 113, (2) Finlay 263, (3) New China 19, (4) Moon 60, (5) Swan 500 (6) Spring 100, (7) Gold Mohur 25 (8) New Islam 150, (9) Jam 300 (10) Morarji 50, (11) Jacob Sassoon 104, (12) Birla 30, E. D. Sassoon 125, (14) Bombay Cotton 325 (15) New City 30, (16) New Great Eastern 70, (17) Emperor Edward 99, (18) Framji Petit 12, (19) New Kaiser-i-Hind 1000, (20) Rachel Sassoon 60, (22) Mathradas 28, (22) Premier 25, (23) Pabani 25, (24) Mahadhhoy 40, (25) Century 450, (26) Globe 950, (27) Elphinstone 30, (28) Textile 30, (29) Indian Bleaching 18, (30) Standard 150, (31) Bombay Dyeing 85, (32) Madhavji 350, (33) Bomanji Petit 45, (34) Indian Manufacturing Co 900, (35) Hindustan 300, (36) Bradbury 105, (37) Simplex 800, (38) Imperial 300, (39) Shanurji Broach 1000 (40) Sun 62, (41) Jamshed 80, (42) Asur Vir 40, (43), Madhavrao 42, (44) Phoenix 1062 (45)) E. Sassoon 55, (46), M. Sassoon 30, (47) Crescent 50 and (48) Bombay Industrial 523.

NEW MEN ENGAGED.

The mill agents realising from the attitude of the operatives that they are not likely to return to work early are engaging as many men as possible to oil the machinery and keep the mill in working order. On Saturday 36 mills were thus found partially working with a complement of 3134 workmen, employing from 25 to 250 men. Among those which were thus working on Saturday were also Morarji Gokuldas with 150 men, E. D. Sassoon 180, Emperor Edward 239, Framji Petit 135, New Kaiser 149, Imperial 250, Maneckji Petit 175 and Presidency 105.

KILLED WHILE UNDER LIQUOR'S INFLUENCE.

Raoji Mahadu (35) a mill operative received his pay on Friday afternoon out of which he paid his father Rs. 9. He then went to recover boarding charges from a man but on the way met three friends (mill operatives) with whom he went to drink liquor. They first took liquor for ten annas, then left that shop and had some more in a liquor shop near the Currey Road Bridge where they finished half a bottle. When they were going home, the deceased shouted on the road to his friends that he would close the road. He then lay down on the road and a motor lorry No. 1013 came running just then and ran over him. His friends shouted to the driver of the lorry to stop but it was only seven paces from him and the left wheel passed over him. The driver stopped the car immediately but Raoji bled through the mouth and died immediately.

At an inquest held by the Coroner the jury returned a verdict of death by his being run over by a motor lorry in front of which the deceased threw himself while under the influence of liquor.

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We have experienced and influential Agents in the New York, Liverpool and London Markets, who supply us by cable hourly information relating the tone and fluctuations in the markets there, and we undertake to transmit them to our constituents promptly through our efficient staff together with any information that may be desired by them with regard to the Bombay markets.

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Constituents desiring to have direct telegrams from our foreign Agents should negotiate with us.

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"A MISCONSTITUTED BODY."

To The "Editor of The Chronicle"

Sir,—Prof. P. A. Wadia, for whom I have great esteem, ought to have kept more patient if he himself believes in the Currency Commission before giving the public a foretaste of what he is going to state as the proper currency for India or for the world. It does the Professor great credit that he does not think of his country alone, but finds in his thoughts a place for the rest of the humanity. But Prof. Wadia has altogether misconceived the movement in Bombay for condemning this Commission. It has nothing to do with truth which is absolute and which has been there for everybody who wanted to think and look at it all these years even before the Currency Commission was thought of. The bland truth that financial administration of India is carried on not with a single purpose of India's good, but under the cloak of "India as a whole" in the interests of European commerce as well as British industry and finance, has been there and will still remain after this Commission has come and gone. The Professor as a votary of truth has had opportunities, which he has taken in the past, and will have ample opportunities in the future, but his right to speak as to the propriety of protest against the Commission in the constitutional struggle, which this country is carrying on, would be very seriously questioned if he brings in irrelevant issues which have nothing to do with it. The point is not what sort of Currency India wants. The point is that the Assembly, which has been established by law and which by those, who are asking India to keep patient in her aspirations for responsible government, has been characterised as the "Parliament" of India, has used the biggest weapon, which any parliament could have to condemn this Commission. The weapon is that of Adjournment of the House. This was used not by a stray individual, but by the staunchest and most consistetnt fighter that Bombay city has produced, viz., Mr. Mohamed Ali Jinnah. In this fight he was supported not only by the entire weight of Pandit Motilal Nehru and the Swaraj party but by all the Independents and distinguished men like Sir Sivaswami Iyer and Mr. N. M. Joshi nominated by the Government to the Assembly. Thus no section of the country was unrepresented and the solid opinion was that the personnel of this Commission was most unsatisfactory. In the teeth of this opinion and considering that nothing has since happened to get this opinion altered, it wants the courage of only an unwary Professor to come to the public and plead for this Commission to be allowed to work as it is. No publicist in Bombay or elsewhere has yet dared to proclaim that the personnel is satisfactory. No section of the press has said that the judgment of this Commission will be either impartial or in accord with the Indian standpoint. No useful purpose will therefore be served by giving evidence before this Commission except the intellectual zest of controversy in which professors may revel, but for which the public will pay at the rate of rupees three to four thousand a day. Whether a Commission which is so unsatisfactory, should be therefore left alone and boycotted is an inference, which men may draw according to their temperament after the condemnation. Prof. Wadia would have done well to join in the chorus of condemnation first and then to say that he on his part feels the currency injustice to the country so greatly that he would not miss any opportunity, however forlorn it may be, of giving out his views. I would ask the Professor to keep fit for his fight with the British experts and with interested representatives of British commerce and the Imperial Bank of India. His own action in giving evidence will be understood, if not accepted by the public, but his venturesomeness to advise the public is sure to be misunderstood. I regret the Professor has rushed into print in haste rather than as a tool in the hands of authorities who are now moving heaven and earth to smoothen the passage of this misconstituted body.—Yours, etc.,

"NON-SWARAJIST."

DE PINEDO DELAYED AT BANGKOK.

RANGOON, Oct. 24.

A telegram received here this morning by the Italian Consul from De Pinedo from Bangkok states that his departure has been delayed.—A. P.

SWEETS EATERS IN TROUBLE.

AMRITSAR, Oct. 24.

Eleven Muhammedans fell down senseless after eating some sweets purchased from a Muhammedan vendor. They were removed to the civil hospital where ten recovered but the other is still ailing.—A. P.

CHALLENGE TO PANDITS.

NO UNTOUCHABILITY IN VEDAS.

ANDHRA CONFERENCE RESOLUTIONS.

[From our Correspondent.]

MASULIPATAM, Oct. 24.

The Andhra Political Conference Subjects Committee met yesterday and considered the B. clause in the Patna resolution relating to Councils. Ten amendments, all requesting the Cawnpore Congress to issue a mandate regarding the Councils were laid before the House. One amendment suggested contesting and vacating seats in the Legislatures. Another suggested merely that the Congress should frame a suitable programme while the rest advocates obstruction and non-acceptance of offices elected or nominated. Speeches were freely made critising Pandit Nehru's ruling the Congress to manage elections for acceptance of membership of the Skeen Committee, Mr. Patel's acceptance of presidentship as also general laxity in the Swarajya Party. Even Mr. Kaleswararow, President, Andhra Swarajya Party expressed regret at the acceptance of place in the Skeen Committee. Thanks however to President Sambamurty's tact a compromise was arrived at both the Swarajists and the no changers accepting the resolution requesting the Congress to manage elections for Legislatives and give a definite programme of resistance whenever possible including non-acceptance of ministerships and memberships in committees nominated by Government and titles conferred by Government and boycotting feast given in honour of officials, power being given to the All-India Congress Committee from time to time to take suitable measures to keep discipline among the Congress Councillors as also to call in the resignation of members in Councils when they think necessary.

ANTI-UNTOUCHABILITY CONFERENCE.

The Andhra Anti-untouchability Conference was held this morning under the Presidentship Karyakarta Ganapati Sastry, a great vedic scholar who emphasised that untouchability has no sanction in the Vedas and would challenge any Pandit to disprove his statement and exhorted all to remove the cause. Resolutions urging the abolition of untouchability were adopted and a small committee was appointed to organise a Pandits Parishat for concerting measures to blot out untouchability.

"ABHAYA" EDITOR SENTENCED.

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 24.

Swami Vicharanand Saraswate who was tried by the District Magistrate of Dehra Dun for an offence under Section 153 (A) of the Indian Penal Code in connection with certain articles in the paper "Abhaya" alleged to create ill feelings between Hindus and Muslims has been found guilty and sentenced to fifteen months and nine months rigorous imprisonment respectively on two counts, sentences to run concurrently.—A. P.

HEDJAZ DELEGATION.

DELHI, Oct. 24.

Maulana Zafar Ali Khan of Lahore accompanied by Maulana Urfan of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema and Mr. Shuaib Qureshi of the Central Khilafat Committee have left for Bombay *en route* to the Hedjaz. Mr. Mahomedali Dr. Ansari and others saw them off at the station. The delegation was presented with a small purse by the Delhi Musselmans. The object of the delegation is *inter alia* to find out the real state of affairs regarding the reports of Medina bombardment. The delegation sails by the "Jenangir" for Rabigh.—A. P.

ORIENTAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR MADRAS.

MADRAS, Oct. 24.

At a meeting of the Madras University senate last evening the motion for the acceptance of the scheme as approved by the syndicate for the establishment of a university oriental research institute was carried. The resolution further ratified the action taken by the syndicate in submitting the scheme to the Government. The finance committee of the syndicate in conjunction with the sub-committee of the academic council drew up a detailed scheme for the establishment of an institute comprising three sections for Sanskrit, Dravidian and Islamic studies. The syndicate approved the scheme in the main and addressed Government with a request for a recurring annual grant of Rs. 40,000 to meet the cost of the staff etc. the balance being found by the University.—A. P.

INDORE NOTES

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE

BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS.

[From our Correspondent.]

INDORE, Oct. 19.

The scheme for introducing compulsory education in Holkar State which originated six years ago seems to be taking shape and about seven Hindi Schools, two Marathi Schools, two Urdu Schools and one Gujerati School have been recently opened in Indore City. It is gratifying to see that no money is wasted in building schools. The General Minister Sirdar Kibe Saheb deserves to be congratulated.

INDORE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.

The election to this body has just taken place. The Bar Association have elected Messrs R. C. Jaki and L. G. G. Goed to represent the pleaders of Indore City. Mr. V. S. Sarvate is reported to have been elected on behalf of the Indore Municipality. The results of the elections by the constituencies of the Gyra Panch, the Jahagirdars, industrial organisations and Panchayats have not yet been announced. The opening ceremony of this Committee is fixed for the 2nd November during H. H. Maharaja Holkar's birthday festivities and the Committee will be opened by His Highness. The Law Member of Holkar State will be the first president of this Legislative Committee. There is general dissatisfaction with this selection in Holkar State because the President happens to be an officer who was dismissed from State Service and the dismissal was notified in the Holkar Sarkar Gazette No. 37 dated 16th June 1919 by the Home Department.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE DISMISSED.

Mr. Shankerlal Vyas, B.A.LL.B., District Magistrate, has been dismissed from State Service. Mr. Joharilal Miltal succeeds him on the bench. There are also thick rumours that another Judicial officer in Indore will meet with the same fate as Mr. Vyas. Enquiries are still going on.

MR. A. H. WADIA.

Mr. A. H. Wadia, A. D. C. to His Highness the Maharaja Saheb who was drawing the high salary of Rs. 550 and whose services were dispensed with last February is here. He is the cousin of the well-known Miss Manekabai Wadia who was married to H. H. Maharaja Saheb's Secretary a gentlemen from U. P. and who met with a tragic accident by a fall from horse back and lost her life in the year 1919. Mr. Wadia is at present a State guest. Mr. L. R. Pangarkar the "Mumukshoo" Boova is also a guest and has come with his whole family here. It is rumoured in the city that Mr. Pangarkar's mission is collection of funds from His Highness. About two years ago he had received yearly Rs. 30,000 from H. H. the Maharaja Saheb. On the retirement of Rai Bahadur Dr. Sarju Prasad, the state Surgeon, Dr. Prabhudas Gokuldas L. M. and S. succeeds him. There have been also certain changes made and salaries of Subas and District Sessions Judges have been increased. Mr. M. K. Wagle Bar-at-law is confirmed as second judge of High Court and Mr. J. J. Treasurywala becomes third judge. Mr. A. B. Achrekar B.A. LL.B., Sessions Judge, is transferred to the Police Department as Deputy-Inspector General of Police.

Indore City and the whole State is threatened with drought and everywhere in the agricultural districts there is distress for want of water. The Diwan proposes celebrating H. H's birthday with great show and thousands of rupees are being spent in making elaborate preparations. In the neighbourhood of the railway station Gulam Mahomed Mina Bazar and theatre are being built. There are also several triumphal arches being constructed. Sensible Indorians wish that these birthday celebrations were dropped and the money spent on behalf of the poor agriculturists of Holkar State who would suffer from famine. The birthday celebrations begin on the 31st instant and would last for a week. They consist of Darbars, fireworks, dinner parties, "A Homes", sports and theatrical performances.

ARMISTICE DAY SILENCE.

SIMLA, Oct. 24.

A communique says:—The King Emperor has expressed his wish that on the 11th November this year in order to commemorate the armistice there should once again be complete cessation of all normal business throughout the British Empire during two minutes silence commencing at 11 a.m. but that rail and water transport should not be suspended. The Government of India are confident that all his loyal subjects will cooperate in giving effect to the wish of His Imperial Majesty the King. In order that the ceremony should synchronise throughout the British India they suggest that 11 a.m. railway time should be adopted everywhere.—A. P.

To-day! Same boy 13 years ago.

Age 16. CYRIL D. COLSTON. Age 3. Age 3. After Virol.

Once a hopeless case

DOCTOR'S REPORT

3rd January, 1925

"In 1912 I made a report on the case of Cyril D. Colston, then of 13, Stoney Lane, Sparkbrook, Birmingham, as being a very striking example of the beneficial effects of VIROL in certain forms of malnutrition in children. Some rather remarkable photographs showing the boy 'before' and 'after' the addition of VIROL to his diet accompanied the report. Having regard to the very extraordinary condition of extreme emaciation shown in the 'before' photograph, it is of considerable interest to find that, at the age of 13, he is a normal healthy young adult, showing no trace of the period of strain to which his organism must have been subjected at the time of his illness at the age of 3.

An Extraordinary Recovery

"I enclose recent photographs for your inspection. It is to be noted that he is of average build and that his muscular system is well developed. He is mentally alert and his school life was quite normal. He gained several distinctions in athletics, and for one year held the swimming championship of his school. He is now engaged in the business of watchmaking, and is, I understand, a clever workman.

'Nothing less than a miracle'

"I need hardly say that his parents are highly delighted with the result, which they describe as nothing less than a miracle:

"From a medical point of view the case has been of considerable interest to me. I am fully satisfied that VIROL was the factor which enabled him not only to turn the corner successfully in a very serious illness, but in subsequent years of development (during which he never ceased to take VIROL), enabled him to build up a healthy body and gave him a reserve of power and energy sufficient to compete successfully in athletics and to win a swimming championship." (Signed) ——, M.D.

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School Children need VIROL

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Only those who suffer from piles know the misery it brings! It robs life of its pleasures, steals the brightness from existence, and substitutes days of dull pain and periods of acute agony.

That grand herbal healer ZAM-BUK is unequalled for its power to end the pain, bleeding, swelling and inflammation associated with piles. Zam-Buk not only soothes, heals and comforts the worn-out sufferer, but it cures permanently. Lose no time in giving this world-famed balm a thorough trial.!

Zam-Buk also possesses marvellous curative virtues in such skin diseases as eczema, itch, prickly heat, ulcers, poisoned sores, etc., also speedily soothing and healing for cuts, bruises, burns, scalds, insect bites, etc.

CURES WHEN OPERATION FAILS

Mr. W. A. Coe, of Ixworth, Suffolk, England, writes:—"During the thirteen years I was in the British Navy I suffered terrible torture through piles. They were at their worst the three years I was on the China and Indies stations and the surgeon had to operate. The result wasn't a success and, when discharged from the Navy I was still suffering.

"Then I heard about the great healing power of Zam-Buk and sent for a box. I derived such instant relief from Zam-Buk that I needed no persuasion to continue the treatment. Gradually the inflammation and shooting pains became less troublesome and the burning irritation passed away altogether. Now, thanks to Zam-Buk, the piles have been completely banished."

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BOMBAY, Preventive Officers' Bungalow, Vadsli. 27-2-1924. The ZANGI pen that you sent me this month has given me entire satisfaction and I am greatly pleased with it.
The Inklets that you have manufactured are the best that I have ever used. Now, kindly send me three more ZANGI pens with three dozen blue black inklets for each pen, three lever clips and four leather ZANGI protector pockets, three for these pens and one for my pen:—Chandulal Lallubhai.

After any strenuous Sport —such as Polo, Tennis, etc., a glass of

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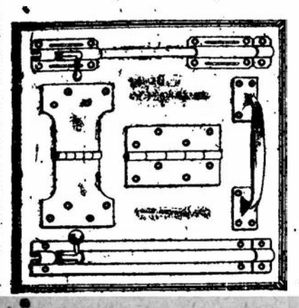

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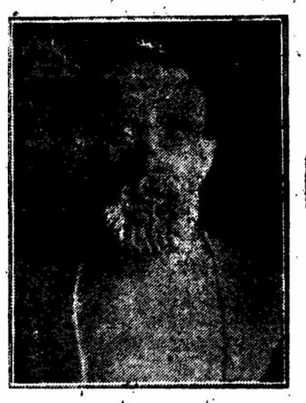

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ANNUAL AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

GOVERNOR ON ITS ADVANTAGES.

POONA, Oct. 23.

In response to the request of His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson who expressed a desire that he would be glad to meet all those gentlemen interested in agriculture with a view to organising an annual agricultural show in Poona, a large gathering of Chiefs, Sardars and other gentlemen met His Excellency the Governor to-day for the purpose of lending their support to the project. His Excellency in explaining the object of the meeting said:—

The Government of India have recently circulated a memorandum prepared by their Agricultural Adviser on a proposal to establish an All-India organisation for the advancement of agriculture, and they have called for the views of Local Governments, and have proposed to invite all Ministers of Agriculture from the Provinces to a meeting of the Agricultural Board. I have no doubt that this is a step in the right direction, and that it will receive the fullest approval of all landed interests in the Presidency. At the same time, I am convinced that we ought to know, and must know, what is best for our own Presidency, as conditions vary so much over India, and in any real efforts we may make to increase the prosperity of the Agriculturists, we must, in the main, rely on our own knowledge, based on the experience of many years.

In this connection, I have recently seen some very remarkable criticisms. One is to the effect that the Government of India and the Secretary of State are now directing public attention to agriculture in order to do as much harm as possible to the industrial development of India. This appears to me to be a singularly inept suggestion. I cannot see what harm it will do, for example, to the mills of Bombay, if the agricultural classes in India are made a little richer than they are now, and therefore a little better able to purchase the products of these mills. In fact, it seems to me that any far-sighted industrialist would be bound to give all the encouragement he could to the development of agriculture, as it is certain to react favourably on the industrial prosperity of the whole country.

I need not assure you, gentlemen, that the only motive which has actuated me in proposing to hold an Agricultural Show in Poona is the greater prosperity of the Presidency of Bombay. I think that a study of the statistics, and an examination of the agricultural methods adopted throughout this Presidency, show that considerable improvement is possible. Numerous examples could be cited of cases in which improved methods have already been adopted by our agriculturists with very satisfactory results, and I consider that the Agricultural Department, the Co-operative Department, and the District Officers, deserve very great credit for the developments which have already taken place. What I want to do is to place these improvements, and I hope still further improvements, within the reach of a far wider circle of cultivators throughout the Presidency, and one of the ways in which this can be done is by holding an Annual Show, at which those interested in agriculture can see what is being done in other parts of the Presidency, and can learn from the successes—and perhaps even from the failures—of others, valuable lessons for the future.

After hoping that the proposal to hold an annual show will have the fullest sympathy of all Chiefs, Sardars and others interested in the agricultural prosperity of the Presidency, His Excellency said:

AN INDUSTRIAL SECTION.

The suggestion has been made that an Industrial Section should be included in the Show. This is quite a recent proposal, but one which has the full support of—and, in fact, was made by—The Hon. Mr. Jadhav, the Minister in charge of the Department of Industries. I personally welcome this suggestion very heartily, for I have recently been endeavouring to take steps to revive indigenous industries, particularly village industries which are in grave danger of becoming extinct through lack of proper assistance. I believe that this Section will be of great interest to all classes, and I hope it will be posible to include it. It may, and probably will, be a small section the first year, but in future years I believe, and hope, it will be one of the most interesting and valuable sections of the Show.

With regard to the organisation, it has been very kindly suggested that I should become President of the General Committee—a position I willingly accept. I have been requested to invite His Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur to become Vice-President, and I am very glad to be able to inform you that His Highness has accepted that invitation and promised his full support. There will be, I understand, one other Vice-President only, the Honourable Minister for Agriculture, and I need not say that we can rely on his fullest assistance in every way. The Chief Sahebs, and leading landowners and prominent citizens will be asked to become Patrons, and a strong Executive Committee will be formed to carry out the necessary arrangements—each section, Agriculture, Horticulture, Cattle, etc., being under the charge of gentlemen who are fully experienced, and who will, I am grateful to think, bring to their work a determination to make the Show the success it must be.

His Excellency then asked Dr. Mann to address the gathering and explain the scope of the show. It was finally agreed to hold the show from next year.—A. P.

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MAJOR MUNICIPALITIES BILL.

BOMBAY COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

From our Special Representative).

POONA, Oct. 24.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held to-day, Sir Ebrahim Presiding when the Major Municipalities Bill was again taken up for discussion. On Mr. Kambli's motion the following was added to Clause 33 (6) "provided further that the presiding authority may came to be removed any Councillor who does not obey his ruling on the motion of Patil." The council omitted the following sub-clause from 35 (3): The President shall be an ex-officio member and chairman of the standing committee to clause 58 (1) empowering a Municipality to make regulations with the previous sanction of Government. Mr. A.N. Surve wanted to add powers for making bye-laws "for the regulation and restriction of slaughter of animals." Mr. Surve said apart from the religious question he wanted to work at it from the economic point of view. The cattle in this country were getting fewer and fewer and he asked whether it was right that cattle of the country should be slaughtered. Mr. Hidayatulla wanted the ruling of the President on the point as there were several similar amendments. He said the amendment was outside the scope of the Bill. While the Municipalities had to look after education, sanitation etc., they had not to deal with the economy questions. They were also creating a new offence under the amendment. Sir M. Hayward said the Governor-General had refused sanction to the amendment and he thought it was sheer waste of time to discuss it now. The President in giving his ruling said the Government of India were approached for sanction and they had refused it. But he had received no official intimation of it up to the present moment since the permission was refused. He did not see any use in discussing the amendment and it was unnecessary to go into the principle underlying it. Personally he welcomed discussion on a matter on which there was considerable feeling in a large section of the House and it was open to members to give notice of a resolution and if it was done in a way to get round the ballot he would welcome discussion. He ruled the amendment out of order. There was very little discussion to-day and much progress was made with the bill before the House adjourned till Monday next.

COUNCIL OF STATE ELECTION

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Disciplined and organised action is essential if we wish make an onward March in politics and of all the existing parties the Swarajya Party is more organised than all others as it was truly said by the President of the Servant of India the Hon. Mr. Shriniwas Shastri while speaking at an interview with Mr. Phirode the leading pleader of Ahmednagar. I have therefore decided to support the Swarajya Party candidate and I request my brother voters to vote for him.—Yours, etc.,

A VOTER

for the Council of State.

Barsi, Oct. 22.

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INDIA'S TAXABLE CAPACITY

"ECONOMIST" ON PROF. SHAH'S BOOK

The London "Economist" reviewing "Wealth and Taxable Capacity of India." By K. T. Shah, Professor of Economics, University of Bombay, and K. J. Khambata, M.A., Research Scholar, University of Bombay, says:—

Professor Shah is a Socialist, Mr. Khambata is not. In rival introductory notes they put the reader on good terms with themselves by sparring with each other before proceeding to their task, which they divide into two parts of uneven length and interest. Mr. Khambata, who is apparently a pupil of Professor Shah, opens with an exhaustive and somewhat exhausting attempt (204 pages) to gauge the "Wealth of India," while the Professor himself undertakes (140 pages)—more, perhaps, from the political than the purely economic point of view—the assessment of the "Taxable Capacity" of that country. Due allowance must, considering the nationality of the authors, be made for a certain lack of English style and polish which marks the book and makes it somewhat irritating to read, but its general "get-up" and arrangement leave much to be desired, for which there is less excuse. Mr. Khambata, for instance, might with advantage have spared us the first 57 pages of Book I., which are devoted to a rambling elementary essay on economic terminology and have nothing to do with India. And throughout the work tables of statistical matter and footnotes have a habit of not being in suitable or easily intelligible places (e. g., the long table of companies, showing their capital and dividends, &c., facing p. 224, to quote but a single case). Nevertheless, the authors have made an interesting and courageous effort to tackle a problem of enormous complexity and magnitude. They have not by any means solved it, but their work can be recommended to those who desire a bird's-eye view of the economic situation in India and have the patience to bear with the trees in their efforts to get a glimpse of the wood. In this case they have a Himalayan jungle to hack their way through.

With much toil and trouble Mr. Khambata calculates that the total income of India in 1921-22 was Rs. 2,364 crores (equal £1,576 millions at Rs. 15 to £1). The method pursued in arriving at this result is far from uniform in relation to the various categories of wealth or income considered; and the variety of standards used must inevitably shake the confidence of the reader in the accuracy of the figure arrived at. In the case of rice, for instance, statistics of actual produce and prices are available year by year for the period of 22 years under consideration (1900-1922), and the conclusions of Mr. Khambata are based on solid foundations. In the case of fisheries, on the other hand, he contents himself with "a bold guess" which makes "the value of fish consumption one-tenth that of meat consumption, which means about Rs. 3.2 crores in 1921-22." These are but typical instances taken at random to illustrate the strong points and weaknesses of the statistics on which he bases his ultimate result. That result, subjected to the annual drain on the gross income of the people of India, which Professor Shah calculates at Rs. 218 crores (equal £145 millions), leaves the average income of the individual in India at Rs. 67 per annum (about £4 10s). The average income of the inarticulate masses is, of course, very much less than that (Professor Shah thinks about Rs. 52 equal £3 10s) But quite unnecessary emphasis is laid (by Professor Shah) on the "drain," seeing that if the people of India had no drain at all on their resources (i.e., no expenditure on such useless encumbrances as a large British bureaucracy and army, to say nothing of debt charges—all of which are somewhat virulently attacked as unwanted foreign impositions), the average income would still be less than £5 per annum.

Professor Shah is quite right in pointing out that the lot of the vast mass of Indians is a miserable one, resulting in a progressive diminution of vitality and fitness for the struggle of life. Modern economic conditions have unquestionably accentuated that state of affairs, and Professor Shah recognises that an amelioration of those conditions is essential to salvation. He does not recognise, however, that political reforms, however desirable in themselves, have nothing whatever to do with the problem. He recommends that the Indian Public Debt, or a large part of it, should either be cancelled or borne by Great Britain. There are, or may be, good grounds for holding such an opinion, but it is irrelevant to the economic issue. He would abolish the British Army and the British bureaucracy. Many will agree with him there, subject to certain necessary or temporary modifications, but that will not improve the lot of the peasant. In, short, *Swaraj* does not present any obvious or immediate cure for the economic ills of India.

The chronic trouble of that country is the growing pressure of the agricultural population on the available space. To relieve that pressure is the problem which confronts us, and Professor Shah suggests the development of a variety of industries—forestry, fisheries; the development of oil and other mineral resources, the multiplication of cotton mills, &c. These are obvious palliatives, but are beyond the reach of India, except by slow degrees. He makes an interesting suggestion of the possibility of conducting the processes of agriculture on communistic principles. He approves of birth control. And last, but not least—and here he is on very firm ground—he insists on an outlet for India's surplus population and strongly criticises the policy of the Dominions in excluding Indians from free access to their vast empty spaces. Emigration is the only immediately applicable cure for a country which is overpopulated to the point of suffocation, and his Majesty's Government would do well to tackle it seriously. The industrial development of India will certainly progress on normal and inevitable lines, but will take time, during which the population will increase. Without emigration on a considerable scale, the inarticulate masses will continue to "live a life which is a disgrace to any community calling itself civilised, since the less than brute existence they manage to maintain is purchased at the cost.....of a steady, regular, progressive, unrestrained reduction in the national vitality and national efficiency." Professor Shah does not spare his point, but it must be admitted that the standard of life in India is amazingly low; and, judging by the standard of modern hygiene, it is probably no exaggeration to say, as he does, that "the average Indian income is just enough either to feed two men in every three of the population (or give all of them two in place of every three meals they need) on condition that they all consent to go naked, live out of doors all the year round, have no amusement or recreation, and want nothing else but food, and that the lowest, the coarsest, the least nutritious!" The agrarian problem of India is one to which too little attention is paid in the turmoil of political unrest, which is itself kept alive by the existence of an agrarian problem, or, in other words, of a large population reduced to a dangerous level of hunger and discontent. Professor Shah has done well to lay bare a wound, which might be healed by some of the remedies—particularly emigration—which he suggests. Other cures also suggested by him would almost certainly end in the death of the patient. And he manages to convey the idea that he would try all the remedies together!

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